DAILY REPORT

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REACTIONS TO NEW ANDROPOV SS-20 PROPOSAL

'New Display of Goodwill'

PM281905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Country's Goodwill"]

[Text] The attention of Soviet people and the world public at large is riveted just now on the important pronouncements of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, contained in his answers to questions put by the newspaper PRAVDA. They concern a number of cardinal problems of world politics, are of a fundamental nature, and vividly reaffirm to all mankind that the chief aim of the CPSU and Soviet state in the foreign policy sphere is the strengthening of peace and international security and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

The most pressing and urgent task now is to avert the next and, moreover, extremely dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe. Hundreds of millions of people are deeply alarmed at the United States' pursuit of military superiority. There is growing indignation at the plans for the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Such a buildup of the arsenals of nuclear explosives carries with it the seeds of a grave development of the danger of war on the continent where the conflagration of world war has already flared up on two occasions. The demand of the peoples and also the desire of those Western political circles and statesmen whose sense of responsibility and common sense have not deserted them to halt the slide toward the fateful brink [cherta] and to curb the militarists across the ocean whose adventurist passion could turn into a catastrophe for mankind, is natural and logical.

Loyal to the socialist ideal of peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union consistently and persistently strives to secure a positive outcome for the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. This is borne out by yet another major step, readiness for which was expressed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. Answering questions put by the newspaper PRAVDA, he stressed: "In the event of a mutually acceptable agreement being reached, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union would, when reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France, scrap all the missiles so reduced. In this event, a considerable number of the most up-to-date missiles known in the West as SS-20's would also be scrapped."

The exceptional importance of this new display of goodwill by the Soviet Union is obvious. All the ground has been cut for under the allegations which are widespread in the NATO countries that the USSR intends to retain the SS-20 missiles subject to the cutback by simply repositioning them from Europe to the East. The concern at present being voiced by China and Japan at such a possibility is also deprived of any foundation.

The Soviet Union's new initiative acquires special significance in connection with the situation at the Geneva talks. As is known, the United States has led these talks into an impasse. It has put forward wittingly unacceptable "options," thinking, in essence, only about a formal pretext for implementing the plans for deploying its first-strike nuclear weapons in Europe, targeted against the USSR and its allies. Both the U.S. "zero" and "interim" options pursue frankly the goal of obtaining unilateral military advantages for the United States and NATO.

Our country has countered this with an honest, consistent, and, at the same time, flexible position based on the principle of equality and identical security. The USSR proposed a genuine zero option for Europe -- to destroy nuclear facilities here, both medium-range and tactical. Insofar as the United States does not want even to talk about this, another far-reaching option was put forward. It envisages the renunciation of the deployment of any new medium-range facilities on the continent and a threefold reduction of all existing ones down to 300 units on each side. Within this framework the Soviet Union is prepared to retain for itself exactly as many medium-range missiles as exist on the NATO side, with Britain and France. Moreover, our country is willing to reach agreement on equality both in terms of delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft) and also in terms of warheads of them. As a result, the Soviet Union would have in the European zone considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on these missiles than prior to 1976, when there were no SS-20 missiles at all and which, according to NATO's story, were the cause of all the strife. However, the United States continues to block any advance at the Geneva talks.

Washington and also a number of NATO capitals are still propagating the absurd idea that the USSR, when it finds itself "looking at the wrong end" [pod dulom], so to speak, of the U.S. missiles being deployed, will make unilateral concessions to the detriment of the interests of security -- both its own and of its allies. But such a hope is a vacuous waste of time. If matters reach the point of the actual deployment of the U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union will take corresponding countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces both on a regional, European, scale and also on a global scale. This is a clear warning.

Our country would like to see a different course of events. The Soviet Union has therefore done and is doing everything in its power to find denouements at the Geneva talk for the attainment of a mutually acceptable accord which would rule out a buildup of nuclear armaments in Europe. The USSR's new step is yet another vivid example of precisely such an approach. The Soviet Union's constructive and flexible stance shows that success at Geneva is still possible provided the United States displays an interest in an honest accord on an equitable basis. Thus everything now depends on the United States and on NATO as a whole and on how Washington conducts itself at the next round of negotiations.

The people's will is clear -- to achieve the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, to consolidate peace, and to continue the process of detente. The USSR's foreign policy course and its concrete initiatives and proposals fully accord with these aspirations and are encountering growing support all over the planet. The antiwar, antimissile movement is expanding in the countries of the European continent and in other regions of the world. Millions of people are struggling increasingly energetically for peace and against imperialism's dangerous plans.

The Soviet people unanimously approve and support the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Communist Party and Soviet state. By strengthening the might of their socialist motherland through their selfless labor, they are making a weighty contribution to guaranteeing peace on earth.

'Bold, Constructive Proposal'

LD280539 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Commentary by Genrikh Borovik, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers and member of the Presidium of the Moscow Peace Committee, from the Vremya newscast -- live or recorded]

[Text] Good day, comrades. In the world it is being said more and more often that the Earth needs a new quality of thinking about the affairs of state, above all about the security of individual countries and the planet as a whole. That makes a lot of sense.

The world has changed so much that even many words -- the foundations of our thinking -- lost their original meaning long ago. Take the word "war", for example. It is time to move it from the W section in our dictionaries to the D section, where the word "death" appears. For that is precisely what nuclear war means for all mankind. And the expression post-war world, which Washington currently sounds off about with such levity when it is thinking of the world after World War Three, is simply meaningless.

A new way of thinking, a new philosophy in international relations was proclaimed by the young Soviet Republic immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution. At that time, of course, the bourgeoisie called our disarmament proposals either naive or fraudulent. However, history has shown that even then the Russian Communists were looking far ahead and thinking about the future. In 1946 we proposed the complete banning and destruction of nuclear weapons. The West hastened to call this treachery. Russia, it was said, was proposing this only because it did not have its own atomic bomb. History has shown that the Soviet Union was looking far ahead and thinking about the future of the world in a qualitatively new way.

The United States was deprived of its monopoly over the bomb. But our proposal remains in force and has been given specific shape and modified on many occasions, in different circumstances, including the talks which are now in progress in Geneva. In his interview for PRAVDA, an interview which has drawn the attention of the entire world and given the world new reason for hope, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke about certain ruses to which Washington is resorting at the Geneva talks in order to reject any proposal of ours and to thwart a dialogue.

And now the Soviet Union has made a new proposal. If a mutually acceptable agreement, including the renunciation of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, is reached, we are prepared to liquidate all missiles subject to reduction on Soviet territory in Europe, including a considerable number of the SS-20 missiles, that is, not to reposition them beyond the Urals but to liquidate them. This is a proposal of immense importance. It is a bold and constructive proposal. It is a fine, peaceful challenge from a country which preaches a philosophy of peace and not war. What else is needed for a practical demonstration of goodwill?

People would so much like to believe that Washington will finally stop trying to wriggle out, play tricks, and feverishly search for any possible arguments for objection, at times laughable arguments which sound like comic lines from a circus show rather than arguments in serious political talks. People around the world would so much wish that the White House finally understand: The issue at stake is not merely about larger or smaller profits for the arms-producing monopolies, nor about the bigger or smaller political ambitions of certain leaders. The issue at stake is the fate of civilization. When the issue concerns the life or death of one person, playing the clown is blasphemous. But when it comes to solving the problem of the life or death of the whole of mankind, to play the clown is equivalent to committing a crime to which there is no parallel down the ages. Therefore, is it not time Washington came round to serious honest talks? Is it not finally time that the White House raised the quality of statesmanship thinking [gosudarstvennoye myshleniye] at least up to the level of the quality of weapons they hold in the hand -- if only those weapons of the most medium range that there could be, so to speak.

World Reaction Depicted

LD271058 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 27 Aug 83

["The U.S. Pershing Missiles -- A Threat to All!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A powerful call has again rung out from Moscow for sanity, peace and curbing the insane arms race, which is sweeping the world. Summarizing the numerous comments to Yuriy Andropov's replies to the newspaper PRAVDA, coming from all continents of the world, one can single out as the main, basic thing that there is every ground today that the statement by the Soviet leader has been rightly assessed everywhere as fresh convincing proof of the Soviet Union's firm will to peace, an evidence of its indomitable determination to do away with the threat of nuclear self-immolation.

Yuriy Andropov's replies have been published a week before the opening in Geneva of a new most important, moreover, decisive round of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. And these replies have shed light on the two different, moreover, diametrically opposite lines, to which the sides of the talks adhere. On the one hand, there is the fair, consistent and simultaneously flexible stand of the USSR, based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides and aiming at renunciation of deployment on the continent of any new medium-range means and reduction of the existing ones by nearly two-thirds. Commenting on this stand, observers emphasize the topicality of the fresh peace initiatives of the USSR, which declared that should a mutually acceptable agreement be reached at the talks, it is ready to scrap all the missiles reduced by it. The Soviet stand has been evaluated by prominent political and public figures of different countries and the press as an "exceptionally important step", a "fresh manifestation of the USSR's good will."

On the other hand, there is the negative, not to say obstructionist line, highly reminiscent of sabotage, which is pursued by Washington placing stake on force, on upsetting the military-strategic parity that shaped between the USSR and NATO. Washington continues demanding, contrary to common sense, that the Soviet Union agree to unilateral disarmament, strives to leave our country unarmed in front of hundreds of NATO missiles. This is a line, whose ultimate goal is to cut by the nuclear sword the very fundamentals of detente, to turn the Western part of the European continent into a nuclear hostage of the USA, into a range for testing the cannibalistic concept of "limited nuclear war" designed in Washington.

But saying this is not saying all. In the same way as a rifle shooting only in one direction has not been invented, there are no and cannot be any devices launching missiles with nuclear warheads only in the eastern direction. It is right that the "Pershings" for which the Atlantic hawks are already preparing launching pads in the FRG and in the other European NATO countries will be able to reach Moscow and Leningrad. But it is also right that the same "Pershings" launched from the same pads will be able to reach, let us say, North Africa and the Middle East. Can there be any guarantees that the masters of these "Pershings", who are obsessed with imperial ambitions and declaring already today for everybody to hear that almost the whole world is a "sphere of American vital interests", will not wish one day to use the medium-range nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe to launch a strike, let us say, against the Arab countries, whose policy does not suit Washington's book, do not [as received] use that weapon to suppress the national-liberation struggle?

And isn't it possible that the same "Pershings" will become tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, a real threat also to a West European state, whose policy for some or other reaons goes against the grain with Washington?

And there is one more thing. It is quite obvious that if the Washington cuckoo really lays its explosive nuclear eggs in another bird's nest, in this instance, the West European one, this would, apart from all other things, objectively be an encouragement for the insatiable military ambitions of the USA, some kind of a precedent for the aggressor.

But when the aggressor is encouraged, when concessions are made to him, he becomes increasingly impudent. And are there any guarantees that after Western Europe the "Reagan team" will not want to deploy its nuclear missiles in other regions of the world? Today this is merely an assumption, but considering that the essence of Washington's foreign policy is staked on force, on the nuclear "stick", that it is creating everywhere, from Central America to the Middle East, from Asia to Southern Africa seats of tensions, is trying to suppress the will of the peoples to peace and freedom, is enmeshing the world with a network of its military bases, if one takes into account all that, there are sound reasons to say that such an assumption is well-founded.

In a word, from whatever angle one approaches Washington's plans for the deployment of new medium-range weapons in Western Europe, it is obvious that these plans are fraught with a threat not only to Europe, they are a threat to all, a threat to peace, stability, the very life of people on all continents! That is why powerful waves of struggle against these dangerous plans are rising ever higher everywhere, including on the American soil.

At the same time, sober-minded political figures, representatives of the peace-loving public, who approve of and support the USSR's consistent constructive stand, once again stress: success at the Geneva talks is still possible; the point is that the USA should show interest in a fair agreement on an equitable basis. Whether Washington shows this interest, or it intends to proceed further from the absolutely unacceptable "zero option" whose gist is that the USSR should have zero missiles, while NATO should make zero cuts, the near future will show.

Offer 'Refutes' West's Allegations

LD280053 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 27 Aug 83

[From the "International Review" program, presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Soviet Union has continued its peace offensive. Its most important actions were our country's decision not to be the first to put antisatellite weapons into space and the important new Soviet proposal set out in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's answers to PRAVDA. The essence of this proposal is that, if a mutually agreeable renunciation of the deployment in Europe of new missiles -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- were to be reached, the Soviet Union, in reducing its missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles possessed by Britain and France, would liquidate all the missiles subject to reduction. In this event a considerable quantity of the most modern missiles, known in the West as SS-20's, would be liquidated.

The first foreign reactions to the new Soviet proposals have been received today. The U.S. press gives coverage to them. Here is what THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses: The Soviet Union's new offer to liquidate all the missiles subject to reduction, if a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, refutes allegations made in the West that the Soviet Union intends to reduce the number of its missiles in Europe only to reposition them in the Asian part of the country. Another U.S. paper, THE WASHINGTON POST, Points out that although the tone of Andropov's declaration was peace-loving, he confirme Moscow's intention to take appropraite countermeasures if the U.S. position at the talks continues to be unconstructive and one-sided. The British newspaper TIMES stresses that the major new step by the Soviet leadership is evidence of Moscow's flexible position at the Geneva talks.

Well, what is the position of the NATO countries? At the moment it remains the same, in spite of the fact that the peoples of Western Europe are ever more loudly demanding that it be changed. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher addressed a meeting of the Presidium of the Board of the Free Democratic Party last week, again confirming his government's intention to implement the NATO decision on the missiles. During the same week it became known that the number of West Germans who do not agree with the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles on their territory has risen from 72 percent in May to 75.5 percent in July. Many activists in the FRG peace struggle have begun to demand that a general strike be held by FRG working people in protest against the deployment of additional new U.S. Eurostrategic missiles in the country.

Last week West German peace supporters held a demonstration outside the U.S. Air Force base at Ramstein. Something new happened there which outraged everybody. This demonstration was broken up by special detachments of the U.S. Army. This outraged many people in West Germany. On what basis do foreign troops use force against the citizens of the country where they are stationed?

WORK OF COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT REVIEWED

LD271047 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva August 27 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov.

The Committee on Disarmament, completing its 1983 session, has examined a broad range of problems related to the arms race and disarmament.

The session was taking place against the background of the vigorous activity of the Soviet Union and other socialist states to prevent nuclear war and strengthen peace and international security. The committee's attention was riveted to the package of realistic well-considered proposals advanced in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the joint, declaration by the participants in the Moscow summit of socialist states, the Soviet Government's appeal to the governments of all nuclear powers on freezing nuclear arsenals and, finally, the recent initiatives directed at preventing the militarisation of outer space.

This general line in the foreign policy of the socialist countries found concrete expression at the Disarmament Committee in their consistent and constructive position literally on all items of the agenda. Representatives of the socialist states, backed by the group of non-aligned and neutral nations, pressed for the establishment of special working bodies to conduct talks on such problems as prevention of nuclear war and use of space for military purposes. Along with the delegations from non-aligned countries, representatives of the socialist community worked for the beginning of concrete talks at the special working group on banning the testing of nuclear weapons on the basis of the Soviet draft treaty.

The Soviet Union's proposals for banning chemical weapons made it possible, according to the opinion of all, to find ways to resolve many cardinal questions of the future international agreement. The group of socialist states took into consideration the opinion of delegations from non-aligned nations on the problem of protecting civilian nuclear facilities from an attack, as well as on the draft comprehensive disarmament programme.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, speaking at a plenary meeting, pointed out that the committee did not justify in 1983 the hopes pinned on it. "The Committee on Disarmament," he said, "does not work in a vacuum. It is difficult to expect progress in the conditions when the United States and NATO proclaim multi-billion dollar military programmes, and when the U.S. Administration announces the elaboration of a large-scale plan to militarise outer space and adopts a programme of deploying binary chemical weapons. The entire world is filled with apprehension about the possible deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe."

Political observers at the Palace of Nations here note that success at the talks is possible only if there is sincere interest and political will on the part of all their participants. Meanwhile, Washington hinders in all ways any accords. Washington's obstructionist stand at all negotiations on disarmament attests to its intentions to use them as a smokescreen to hide the attempts to gain military superiority.

The sooner the United States and its closest allies display real interest in achieving progress at the disarmament talks, conduct them with due account for the security interests of all sides, and respond to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the sooner it will become possible to stop the world's sliding towards nuclear catastrophe, to curb the arms race and strengthen peace and international security.

U.S. REACTION TO PROPOSED SPACE ARMS BAN VIEWED

LD271313 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- The new Soviet initiatives directed at preventing the dangerous race of armaments in outer space have evoked broad positive responses all over the world, including the West.

Many prominent political and public figures highly assessed the USSR's concrete and realistic proposals set forth in the draft treaty banning use of force in space and from space as regards the Earth submitted for consideration to the forthcoming session of the U.N. General Assembly.

A statement by the U.S. Department of State, which stands on a position that is rather strange, to say the least of it, strikes a discordant note. Although it says that the State Department is "carefully studying" the Soviet draft treaty, its content makes it clear that the American foreign policy department tries to belittle and distort in all ways the significance of this major peace initiative. It follows from the statement that the aim of the U.S. policy is escalation of the American programmes of developing weapons to wage war in space and from space.

The U.S. State Department contends that the United States "does not know" the exact meaning of the Soviet proposals. It claims at the same time that they contain nothing new as compared with the draft treaty tabled by the Soviet Union at the United Nations way back in 1981. The State Department vacillates, avoiding giving a straight answer to the precise and clear Soviet proposals. These proposals provide for a total ban of all space-based weapons, renunciation by states of developing new anti-satellite systems and elimination of the existing stocks. Besides, the Soviet Union adopted an extremely important decision -- it introduce a unilateral moratorium on the sending of anti-satellite weapons of any types into space as long as other countries, including the United States, will refrain from launching them into space. This is what does not probably suit the United States. The American statement makes it clear that the United States is aiming to move the arms race into outer space.

The State Department's statement claims that "inadequate verification is one of its (the treaty's) major weaknesses". Meanwhile, the Soviet draft treat contains concrete verification provisions, including national technical means, consultations and cooperation by using appropriate international procedures within the U.S. framework, and use of services of the Consultative Committee of the treaty member states. Thus, the Soviet proposals are not limited to national means, but also envisage international control.

As to the "prohibitive risk", linked, according to the State Department, with the conclusion of the treaty proposed by the Soviet Union, there is such a risk both for the United States and other countries if the arms race spills into outer space and the uncurbed buildup of anti-satellite systems is started.

Alleging that the moratorium on the launching of anti-satellite weaponry gives unilateral advantages to the Soviet Union, the American State Department does not mention that the United States started developing and testing anti-satellite systems more than twenty years ago. At present, the ASAT system based on the F-15 fighter-aircraft is ready for testing. Besides, it is planned to use the shuttle programme for these purposes as well.

Such are the facts. They show that the U.S. State Department's statement is not oriented at an accord on adopting effective measures against the militarisation of outer space. On the contrary, the United States is trying to justify its extremely perilous policy of spreading the arms race into space.

'ALLEGATION' OF U.S. MILITARY INFERIORITY HIT

LD262251 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 26 Aug 83

["An Effort To Prove the Opposite" TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- News analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Trying to justify its policy of intensifying the race in nuclear arms, the Pentagon now and then comes up with all kinds of variations of one and the cooked-up story about "U.S. military inferiorty." The latest example of it is the allegation of the U.S. Department of Defense that U.S. nuclear forces stand at about the lowest level since the mid-1960's. The Pentagon maintains that the Soviet Union, by contrast, was steadily building up its nuclear forces in the meantime, while an opposite process was taking place in the USA.

Let us recall the facts. In the early 1960's the USA had about 1,900 strategic delivery vehicles (mainly strategic bombers) and in excess of 4,700 nuclear weapons. Uncontended, the USA embarked on a massive deployment of modern intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM). In 1967 the USA completed the formation of its strategic triad with 1,054 Minuteman-1, Minuteman-2, and and Titan-2 ICBM launchers, 656 SLBM launchers Polaris-2 and Polaris-3, and 615 strategic B-52 and B-58 bombers. Despite Washington's allegations that in 1970's the USA was not building up its strategic offensive arms, the process was continuous, mainly through a sharp increase in the number of nuclear warheads and a notable improvement of their accuracy. In the first half of the previous decade alone the USA deployed three new weapon systems.

The USA phased into service 550 Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missiles with three warheads each. 496 Poseidon C-3 submarine-launched ballistic missiles with 10-14 warheads each were stationed in 31 nuclear-powered submarines. At the same time the USA took a series of other drastic measures doubling the capability of the U.S. strategic offensive forces on delivering nuclear weapons in one launch (sortie). Simultaneously with the stationing of the tested weapons the USA was engaged in the 1970's in the implementation of a mammoth program of development of the newest weapon systems (strategic cruise missiles of different types, the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the B-1 strategic bomber and new warheads for ballistic missiles. The authors of this new story originating from the Pentagon prefer to keep silent on that score just as they prefer to hush up the fact that until the early 1970's the USA had a definitive edge over the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear arms. There are fields where they retain advantages to this very day. For instance, the U.S. strategic forces have more than 13,000 nuclear munitions whereas the USSR has fewer. But on the whole, there exists and approximate balance of forces between the East and the West -- the fact admitted there by U.S. Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter. Contrary to the hard facts the Pentagon is trying to prove the opposite manipulating with false data concerning U.S. "inferiority". But this is an effort with improper means.

U.S. SEEN 'DOUBLE-DEALING' ON DISARMAMENT

AU251359 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 23 Aug 83 p 2

[APN article by Spartak Beglov: "Washington's Double-Dealing in Order To Cause a Breakdown at Geneva"]

[Text] The last test of the U.S.'s Pershing II nuclear missile, carried out on 27 July at Cape Canaveral, ended in failure. This is already the fifth case when the "star" of the Pentagon's show [word given in English] either goes off target, or disintegrates before it gets there. Nevertheless, Pershing missiles are destined to be deployed on the territory of the FRG around the end of the year, so that their targets and those of the self-guiding missiles which will be deployed with them in four other West European countries will be set on the Soviet Union and other East European states and will threaten the issue of nuclear disarmament and detente by nuclear blackmail.

The Pentagon's obsession with the new missiles is so great that regardless of the obvious defects in the Pershing II system, it has decided to cut down on tests and speed up missile production so that the weapons could be deployed in combat positions at any cost and in a specific amount of time. In the opinion of G. Hoffman, the FRG parliamentarian, the leadership of the U.S. is even ready to deploy models of these missiles in the beginning just to confirm the collapse of Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

It is not the first time that this has proved that the new missiles are not necessary to eliminate some sort of mythical reasoning that the U.S. is "behind the times" but that they are necessary to open up a new phase of weapons, and that Washington's calculations are more important than the lives or the security of the Europeans. This is also the reason for the U.S.'s categoric refusal to accept the Soviet proposals put forward at the Geneva talks for a radical reduction of intermediate weapons in Europe until NATO and the USSR are on an equal level as far as missiles and aircraft are concerned.

A significant statement made by W. Brandt, leader of the FRG's Social Democratic Party, appeared in the columns of THE WASHINGTON POST. When the so-called dual NATO decision was being made, the Social Democrats in the FRG, according to W. Brandt, supported this decision, first of all, as a measure which would ensure, on the condition that there should be nothing sacred or inviolable in it except the reaching of an agreement on missile reduction. This admission once again confirms the fact that the U.S. really did make a "dual swindle" by undercutting the SALT II treaty and by placing the deployment of its missiles before the end of 1983 above reaching an agreement.

By going on with this double-dealing, the U.S. is now striving to make itself appear "flexible" at the Geneva talks, and to promote illusions which will throw public opinion off guard. But we must take a straight look at the facts.

"As a result of the lack of constructivism shown in the U.S. position by those who want to turn the balance of forces on the [European] Continent in their own favor," Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet leader, recently stressed, "matters are virtually at a standstill at the Geneva talks, and the people of Europe could find themselves confronted by a very dangerous situation which threatens their future and their lives in peace."

Talks in Geneva on nuclear weapons on the European Continent will be resumed on 6 September. Any unbiased person should understand that if the U.S. does not refrain from rejecting the USSR's simple and realistic proposals, the U.S. and NATO leadership will bear the great responsibility for the effects of the newly escalating nuclear-missile arms race which they have unleashed.

ANDROPOV COMMENTS ON ARMS ISSUES, PRC TIES

PM261628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

["Yu.V. Andropov's Answers to PRAVDA Questions" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Question: On the eve of the new round of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, we would like to know whether there is any correspondence with reality in the claims currently circulating in the West that at the previous round of these talks the U.S. side put forward some kind of flexible proposals making it possible to hope for progress?

Answer: No, there is not. So far there has been no progress at the talks and, unfortunately, there are no grounds for hope for it while the present U.S. position is maintained.

The entire "flexibility" of the U.S. position boils down to the following:

Previously the United States proposed that the USSR reduce to zero, in other words destroy, all its medium-range missiles not only in the European, but also in the Eastern part of the country (which is altogether irrelevant to the subject matter of the Geneva talks), while nothing at all would be destroyed on the NATO side -- not a single missile, not a single aircraft -- or, to put it figuratively, their reduction would be zero. This is the meaning of the U.S. "zero option" -- zero missiles for the USSR and zero reduction for NATO.

And yet now the United States is agreeable, you see, to the USSR retaining a certain number of its medium-range missiles, but in this case the United States would not only again fail to reduce by a single unit its medium-range nuclear forces but would, in addition, acquire the "right" to deploy in Europe -- in addition to the British and French missiles already existing here -- new U.S. missiles in numbers equal to the number of retained Soviet missiles. In other words, it is not enough for us to unilaterally reduce our arsenal of medium-range nuclear forces, we must also give our blessing to the deployment of new U.S. missiles targeted on us and our allies.

To speak of this as flexibility can be done only as a mockery of common sense.

If we are to speak of flexibility in the real, constructive meaning of this word, throughout the talks it has been manifested by the Soviet Union, but in no way by the United States.

It was the Soviet Union that proposed not a false but a real zero option for Europe: to destroy all nuclear facilities, both medium-range and tactical. But the United States is unwilling to even talk about this.

Since the West is not prepared for such a radical solution -- and our readiness for it remains in force -- we proposed another, not so radical option, but also a far-reaching one: to give up the deployment of any new medium-range facilities in Europe while reducing all existing ones by two-thirds, leaving for the time being, 300 units of such facilities for the USSR and for NATO.

In connection with Western claims about the injustice of this option, since the USSR could allegedly retain more missiles within the limit of the permitted 300 units than exist on the NATO side, we declared our readiness to retain in Europe, after the reductions, as many medium-range missiles as Britain and France possess.

Correspondingly, the sides would also retain an equal number of aircraft delivery vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons.

Then some people mounted a new "hobbyhorse": They began maintaining that, given the sides' equal number of missiles, the Soviet Union will have the advantage in terms of the total number of warheads on its SS-20 missiles. But they could not keep astride this "hobbyhorse" for long either, as the Soviet Union voiced its consent to reach agreement on equality both in terms of delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft) and in terms of the warheads on them.

As a result, the Soviet Union would have considerably fewer of both medium-range missiles in the European zone and warheads on them than before 1976, when we did not have any SS-20 missiles at all, which, according to the NATO version, was the spark that set the forest on fire.

So what, then, one wonders, is unfair and unacceptable in our position? It is an honest, consistent, and at the same time flexible position founded on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. If the United States and its NATO allies were to get the slightest wish to really reach agreement on equal terms, things would go quite differently at the Geneva talks and we would not have to wait long for an agreement.

Question: Apart from the U.S. and NATO dodges which you have mentioned, people in the West frequently maintain that in agreeing to reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, the USSR intends just to transfer them to the eastern regions. What would you say about that?

Answer: Such allegations are a deliberate lie. There is no stratagem here. We ourselves proposed some time ago that the dismantling and destruction of medium-range nuclear arms should be the chief method of reducing them in Europe. At the talks we bluntly told the Americans: Let us agree what will be destroyed on both sides and how. They even evade this.

Today I can report our readiness to take one more big step.

In the event of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement, including the U.S. abandonment of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, in reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles, would liquidate all the missiles so reduced. In this case a considerable number of the most sophisticated missiles, known in the West by the name of SS-20, would also be liquidated.

There is hardly any need to emphasize the exceptional importance of this new display of goodwill by the Soviet Union.

First, this removes any grounds from under the allegations being disseminated in the NATO countries that the Soviet Union in fact intends to retain the SS-20 missiles liable to reduction by simply redeploying them from Europe to the east.

Second, the concern currently being voiced by China and Japan regarding the possibility of such a redeployment [perebazirovaniye] is also deprived of any foundation.

From all that has been said it must be clear to any unprejudiced person: The Soviet Union has done and is doing everything incumbent upon it to find an outcome at the talks, to achieve a mutually acceptable accord which would avert another -- and extremely dangerous, moreover -- spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

Whether or not there is such an accord depends on the United States, on NATO as a whole. The upcoming round of negotiations beginning 6 September will be decisive in this respect.

Throughout the talks the Soviet Union -- I wish to stress this once again -- has displayed a constructive and flexible approach. But I would also stress something else: There are limits to our flexibility -- they are dictated by the interests of the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

If the U.S. position at the talks continues to remain unconstructive and one-sided, and matters get as far as the actual deployment of the American Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe, we will naturally have to adopt corresponding countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on regional, European, and global scales alike. Nobody must be at all unclear on this point.

Question: In connection with your reference to China in the context of nuclear weapons in Europe, I would like to ask what is the PRC's position on questions of nuclear arms limitation and disarmament as a whole?

Answer: As is known, the PRC has its own nuclear potential; it is gradually growing. As yet China is not taking any part in talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. As we understand it, the PRC leaders now seem to be displaying interest in certain questions relating to nuclear and other weapons under discussion at the United Nations and in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. If this trend develops there is no doubt that China could make a considerable contribution to the solution of problems linked with averting nuclear war and ending the arms race.

Question: Would you like to say something about Soviet-Chinese relations?

Answer: We considered and continue to consider anomalous the state of Soviet-Chinese relations over the last two decades.

Certain positive trends have been perceptible in our relations recently. Political consultations are being conducted between the two countries at special representative level; their next round will begin in Beijing on 6 October. The volume of trade is increasing and contacts are gradually developing in a number of other fields.

However, the present level of bilateral relations is still far from the level that, we are convinced, should exist between such major and, furthermore, neighboring powers as the Soviet Union and the PRC.

A great deal can be done in the sphere of expanding trade and organizing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and in the fields of cultural, sporting, and other ties. An improvement in the atmosphere in relations between the two countries would be promoted to a considerable extent by the joint elaboration and implementation of confidence-building measures in the Soviet-Chinese border region.

We are also prepared for political dialogue with China on fundamental questions of world development, primarily questions of strengthening peace and international security.

Of course, we have considerable differences with China in terms of approaches to certain important international problems and relations with individual states. But we proceed firmly from the premise that Soviet-Chinese relations must be built in such a way that they do not harm third countries. We also expect this of the Chinese side.

The normalization [ozdorovleniye] of relations between the USSR and the PRC is assuming particular importance and urgency in the context of the current exacerbation of the international situation. We are confident that objectively the Soviet and Chinese peoples' interests do not diverge as regards eliminating the war danger and strengthening peace. Even without mentioning that peace is socialism's ideal, both our countries have big long-term economic tasks whose successful resolution requires favorable external conditions.

Thus, both our countries would benefit from the positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations, and this would undoubtedly be advantageous for the entire international situation.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD282314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Aug 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA; Sergey Fedorovich Kulik, TASS political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

USSR Proposal at Geneva

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The world public is discussing Comrade Andropov's replies to the questions of the international situation, particularly limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. As is known, on 6 September, in Geneva, the latest round of the Soviet-American negotiations on this problem will start. There is still a possibility that accords will be achieved at these talks, if the United States shows interest in an honest compromise on an equal basis. As for the Soviet Union, it is showing a flexible and constructive approach to this problem. In his replies to PRAVDA, Comrade Andropov announced the USSR's readiness to take another major step in this direction. This step has been greeted with the broadest positive response throughout the world.

[Kulik] This new, constructive, peace-loving initiative by our country consists of this: If a mutually acceptable agreement is reached, including a renunciation by Washington of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union, while cutting back its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles, would liquidate all the missiles which had been withdrawn. In this event, a considerable number of the most modern missiles, known in the West as SS-20's, would also be destroyed.

[Sobolev] Unfortunately the United States is not showing the same flexibility at the Geneva talks, although Washington maintains the opposite. Isn't that so, Nikolay Ivanovich?

[Yefimov] Recently U.S. and NATO propaganda has been asserting that there are certain positive trends at the talks, and that some positive points have taken shape. In fact, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov noted, there is no progress at all in Geneva. The impression has been forming that all the propaganda in the West is designed to lull and mollify public opinion -- which was disturbed by the deadlock which has formed in Geneva -- in the countries of the West.

[Sobolev] Neither the so-called zero option, nor the interim option proposed by the United States took account of the interests, the mutual interests, of the sides. They postulate a reduction in medium-range delivery-vehicles for the Soviet Union alone.

[Yefimov] On that level what they have is a complete zero option in flexibility.

[Sobolev] In the sphere of initiatives.

[Yefimov] Yes, in the sphere of initiatives.

Let us recall how these negotiations have developed and proceeded. The USSR proposed a true zero option. It proposed that in Europe there be neither medium-range nor tactical nuclear weapons. How did the West and the United States reply? They simply avoided serious discussion -- in fact avoided any discussion at all -- about this problem. We replied: If you are not prepared for such truly all-embracing disarmament, we are ready to propose a reduction by both sides of two-thirds of all medium-range nuclear weapons, to 300 units. What was their answer? They said: But in that case the NATO countries would have fewer missiles left than the Soviet Union. We said: All right, we are prepared to have exactly as many missiles as the NATO countries have -- that is, as France and Great Britain have. But the U.S. side again began seeking some arguments against that proposal. They said: You know, each missile can carry a different number of charges, of warheads, so it is vital to consider the warheads, too. The USSR made a proposal to take account of both delivery vehicles...

[Sobolev] ...and warheads.

[Yefimov] ...and warheads.

[Sobolev] I think it should be stressed that if the United States accepted our latest proposal, as a result the USSR would have significantly fewer medium-range missiles and warheads on them in the European zone than it had before 1976, when we had no SS-20 missiles, as they call them in the West, which were the spark that set the forest on fire, in the NATO version.

[Yefimov] The American side is again seeking some sort of excuses, as it were, and its main excuse was the following: But the Soviet missiles can be transferred somewhere beyond the Urals, and then quickly -- in a week or two -- returned, and Europe will be, so to speak and putting it crudely, deceived. The latest Soviet initiative means that the USSR is prepared to physically destroy all missiles which exceed these limits. The way is open, one would think. This is a really honest proposal, taking account of the interests of both sides.

It is important to note yet another point of substance in the new Soviet initiative. It knocks the ground out from under the assertions circulating in the NATO countries that the USSR allegedly intends to preserve the SS-20 missiles destined for cutback by simply withdrawing them from Europe to the East.

Secondly, it removes all foundation from the concern now being voiced by China and Japan about the possibility of such a redeployment. From all that has been said it is perfectly clear that the USSR has been doing and is doing all in its power to find a way forward at the talks, to achieve a mutually acceptable accord which will avert the next spiral in the nuclear arms race, which will, moreover, be an exceptionally dangerous one. And if we look at the course of these negotiations, the USSR really does constantly make proposals, constantly strives to take account of the viewpoint of the other side and meet it half-way. We do not see such a wish, nor such involvement, on the other side.

Not only among us but in the minds of the people of Western Europe, the question arises: Why is the United States so stubbornly striving to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe? What sort of policy is this, that hides behind this determination to deploy medium-range weapons in Europe? Why are the Americans striving for all they are worth to move these weapons onto other people's territory, to remove them from their own territory? And, moreover, to move them as close as possible to the borders of the USSR? It is no secret to anyone that these are weapons for a first nuclear strike.

Why does the doctrine of a limited nuclear war arise at the same time, and the doctrine of victory in a nuclear war, and so on? This greatly alarms the West Europeans, and evidently not only the West Europeans, because these weapons, if deployed in Western Europe, can reach half of Africa and all of the Middle and Near East. It is not only a European problem. It reaches far beyond the limits of Europe.

And it looks very much as if the Americans are counting on sitting it out far from the hotbed of the danger of war, just as they did in the two world wars. There is quite a lot of evidence for this in the U.S. press, including the statements of prominent U.S. statesmen and military figures. They sat it out on the other side of the ocean. Now they are counting on sitting it out behind the shield of their antimissile defenses. In the final analysis, even World War II was only a limited war for them, for it did not affect their territory. They think that in the future, too, it will not affect them. This is very dangerous thinking, and very naive thinking, but...

'Hot Autumn' of Protest

[Sololev] But this thinking is producing extremely serious anxiety among the West European public, and I would like to say that the coming stage, the next stage, of the Geneva talks is a particularly responsible one, because the date of deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries is approaching, and the closer it draws, the more energetically the West Europeans protest the deployment.

Observers are unanimous in predicting a hot autumn in the FRG, where all the new Pershings and a significant share of the cruise missiles will be sited. Three-quarters of the population of West Germany oppose their deployment. These figures were shown by a poll taken in July, but they were kept hidden for over a month, as they were so displeasing to the Bonn government.

Implementation of the NATO decision on these missiles is encountering opposition at the government level, too. Let us recall that Greece put forward a proposal to postpone deployment for 6 months, so as to give the Geneva talks extra time, and although Bonn and London rejected this proposal, it was supported by Sweden, and Greece itself, a NATO member, intends to raise it for discussion in September at the meeting of EEC foreign ministers. It should be remembered that Holland and Belgium have still not taken an official decision regarding the missiles allocated to them.

[Kulik] A hot autumn will also strike other countries of Western Europe, the United States, and the whole world. Last year in the countries of the European Continent 20 million people took part in the antiwar movement. Many tens of millions are also taking part in it now. In the U.S. capital a nationwide march began on Saturday under the slogan "Work, Peace, and Freedom." Almost half a million people took part in it. New marches lie ahead: the world peace day, and the day of trade-union action for peace, which will take place on 1 September, as well as other protests against the threat of nuclear war.

'Averting War in Space'

[Sobolev] It must be said, comrades, that another recent Soviet initiative is still in the focus of world public attention. It concerns stopping the arms race in space and averting war in space. The Soviet Union has proposed that this question be examined at the session of the UN General Assembly. Our country has drawn up a draft treaty banning use of force in space, and from space in relation to earth.

[Yefimov] Not simply stopping, or even preventing, but actually banning the arms race in space. Because now the situation is such that both sides evidently have the technical capability to develop it. But we have a splendid opportunity to stop, and not begin a new stage of the arms race.

[Sobolev] Yes, as the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES has very rightly said, we not only must but can stop the arms race in space now, while it has not yet reached a dangerous stage.

[Khulik] The Soviet Union considers that it is necessary to reach agreement on a total ban on the testing and deployment of all space-based weapons for striking at targets on earth, in the atmosphere and in space. Our country is also willing to solve in the most radical way the question of antisatellite weapons, to agree to destroy existing anti-satellite systems and ban the creation of new ones. In addition, the Soviet leadership has taken an exceedingly important decision: The Soviet Union undertakes not to be first to put antisatellite weapons of any kind into space. In other words, it is introducing a unilateral moratorium on such launches for the whole period during which other states, including the United States, will refrain from putting into space antisatellite weapons of any type.

In this connection, Comrade Gromyko, in a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, has noted that an important feature of this draft treaty is that it combines a policy of legal obligations by states not to permit the use of force against each other in space and from space with measures of a material nature aimed at preventing the militarization of space.

U.S. Criticized in Africa

[Sobolev] The Soviet Peace Program envisages the elimination of breeding grounds of armed conflicts in various parts of the world. With reference to this, I'd like to turn to the situation in Africa, where there are some pretty fierce armed conflicts now going on in various places.

[Kulik] I think we need to speak both of Africa, and of the role that the United States is playing in present-day African affairs. Because, you know, it's a long time since the heat of impassioned criticism directed against official Washington has reached such an anti-American peak in the dark continent as is typical of the Africans' present frame of mind. Today even the American press is admitting this. The United States are being subjected to impartial criticism in practically all the countries of the continent, where the so-called "new African policy" of the Reagan administration is rightly seen as the main source of tension and instability in the region.

Washington is taking a particularly painful battering because of its amicable relations with South Africa, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently admitted. And THE WALL STREET JOURNAL observes that U.S. cooperation with so odious a government as that of the Republic of South Africa offends Africans, and engenders in them a negative feeling towards Americans.

[Sobolev] I think it's not just a matter of friendship, but that the Republic of South Africa is simply the tool of American policy in Africa.

[Kulik] Yes, really, what's happening at the present time in general is that, having guaranteed to their Praetorian Guard from Pretoria a sort of diplomatic immunity at the UN and, indeed, throughout the Western world, and having placed in their hands the very latest in up-to-date weapons, both the White House and Pentagon, and the CIA as well, are today getting those hands to do their dirty work for them.

[Yefimov] All the same, though, not just the United States is to blame for what's happening now in Chad. France is to blame there, and its neo-imperialist position. Even Reagan has said: That's not our sphere of influence, it's France's chief sphere of influence. Colonial language -- but he was speaking of purely colonial goings-on. This is the third French military intervention in Chad's affairs in the past 15 years.

[Sovolev] Still, these statements by Reagan strike me as hypocritical, because to the accompaniment of these statements, they're trying to jostle their Western European allies a little bit in the African political arena.

[Kulik] Yes, and in general, by playing without rules, the United States, on the sly, wherever any sort of internal conflicts or unrest arise, tries to get in and entrench itself there and create conditions for a permanent U.S. military presence. And none other than Hissein Habre, that puppet kept in power by the bayonets of the American and French legionnaires in Ndjamena, has admitted: For deliveries of arms from the United States, we are ready to allow the Americans to set up bases in Northern Chad. What does this mean? It means that bases will be created on the border with Libya.

There you have a vivid confirmation of the way that Reagan's "new African policy" is yoked, if you like, with the old course of American imperialism in relation to the whole of the Arab world in general, of which Libya forms a part: by whatever means, to undermine the progressive regimes in the Arab countries, and divert their resources and attention from their main concern -- from the confrontation with Israel, and from a just settlement of the Near East problem.

Israeli Activities in Africa

[Sobolev] Israel, incidentally, is another tool of the United States in Africa, and is trying to play an ever more active role. In general, practically the whole of Black Africa has broken off diplomatic relations with Israel; but Israel, having been chased out the door, is trying to climb in through the window.

[Kulik] Yes, and the latest round of Israel's attempts to get back into Africa through the back door and re-establish its relations on that continent is something worth talking about separately, because this has recently become a topical theme in the African press. The main reason is that, not so long ago, Zaire became the first African country to establish diplomatic relations with Israel; and just very recently, Liberia has done the same. And, you know, the interesting thing is that in both cases Washington was behind it. Very strong pressure was brought to bear both on Kinshasa and on Monrovia to restore their relations with the Zionist state. And that Washington should be so interested in helping Israel to regain its lost positions in the dark continent, has once again caused many people in Africa to recall a phrase that was an axiom for Africans in the sixties: That Israel is America's Trojan horse.

[Yefimov] By the way, Israeli military advisers have already turned up in Chad.

[Kulik] And not only in Chad. They are also helping Savimbi and his terrorist organisation, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which is engaging in anti-Angolan activities in Angola. They also appear in Mozambique, in the terrorist organisation MNR [expansion unknown], which is indulging in brigandage on the territory of Mozambique and perpetrating incessant sabotage against peaceful targets in that republic.

Angola, Namibia Discussed

[Sobolev] And now, the People's Republic of Angola has once again become the object of imperialist and racialist aggression.

[Kulik] Just the other day, a joint session was held in Luanda of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor] and of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, at which the leader of that country, Dos Santos, spoke. He said in his speech that today, the reactionary circles of American imperialism, together with the racialist regime of the RSA, have embarked on a new offensive against the Angolan revolution and its vanguard, the MPLA-Party of Labor in the framework of a general strategy directed agianst the African states and progressive forces. The aim of that offensive is to hinder the spread of the popular democratic revolution in Africa; to oust the legitimate governments in the countries that are following a noncapitalist path of development and replace them with puppet governments; and to put obstacles in the way of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and of the Republic of South Africa. The second aim, in general terms, is to create both the internal and external conditions necessary to prevent SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] from coming to power in Namibia, to weaken that party, smash its rear bases, dispose of the party's supporters in Namibia and in Angola, and ultimately to preserve a regime of occupation for Namibia.

[Sobolev] SWAPO is the genuine and sole genuine representative of the people of Namibia. This is recognized ay the international community as represented by the UN. As it happens, UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar is currently making a tour of southern Africa.

[Kulik] Yes, in accordance with a mandate from the Security Council he is holding consultations with all interested parties on the question of granting independence to Namibia. After talks with South African Prime Minister Botha he met the leaders of Angola and representatives of SWAPO. The representatives of the racialist regime strongly insisted on discussing the U.S. demand that the Namibian question be linked to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, where they are stationed at the request of the Government of People's Angola in order to ward off the aggressive intrigues of the South African brasshats and the gangs of the UNITA grouping which they support. The UN secretary-general categorically rejected the idea of such linkage.

Central America Situation

[Sobolev] Sergey Fedorovich, we have already mentioned that Israel is trying to play some role in black Africa. It ought to be pointed out that Israel is also playing an inconspicuous but important role as U.S. henchman in Central America -- not without benefits to itself, of course.

For instance, when Washington halted deliveries of arms to the bloody Guatemalan regime under pressure from public opinion, Israel began selling weapons to it. Israel also supplies weapons to Honduras and, therefore, to the Somozist bandits. Tel Aviv is now having a honeymoon with the Salvadoran dictatorship. El Salvador has ostentatiously announced the transfer of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Zionist leadership has long been dreaming of moving the entire diplomatic corps to Jerusalem. It feels that this would look like international recognition of Israel's annexation of the whole of that city. In return for their small favor the Salvadoran puppets are hoping to obtain good dividends. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Israel has a wealth of experience in the struggle against insurgents, that is the suppression of the patriotic movement of the Palestinian population. And, most important of all, the Salvadoran dictatorship will definitively win the hearts of the Isreali lobby in Washington which, according to the paper, will give it tacit assistance during debates in Congress over the administration's policy in Central America. There is a large group of opponents of this policy in Congress. After all, opinion polls show that roughly two-thirds of Americans oppose U.S. interference in this region, and congressmen have to take account of the public mood. Congressional elections are in the offing, as well as the presidential election. An article in THE NEW YORK TIMES gives an idea of the degree of public alarm in the United States. It says among other things: If Congress does not stop him -- and only Congress and public opinion can stop him -- Ronald Reagan may plunge our country into the most unnecessary, dishonest, unwanted and interminable war in history, not excluding the Vietnamese War. Mondale, former U.S. vice president, said: Reagan has set a course which will lead us to war. In other words, public alarm in the United States is very serious. And the United States' militaristic activity in Central America and the Caribbean basin has reached unprecedented proportions. In that area it now has four aircraft carriers, a battleship, a cruiser, nuclear submarines -- altogether 43 warships -- as well as 150 aircraft and tens of thousands of Marines who are to practice landings, in other words unambiguous acts of invasion. The Washington leaders are openly declaring that this demonstration of strength is intended to intimidate the leftists -- the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua and the Salvadoran patriots -- first and foremost.

Admittedly, members of the administration say aloud that these are only maneuvers. But one can judge what they have in mind from an admission made to the correspondent of the Brazilian magazine UEJA in Washington by an official representative of the U.S. Administration in a moment of special candor, as the journalist put it. This representative said that the administration is now deciding whether to enter into negotiations with the Sandinistas and force them to cease to be revolutionaries or to continue the pressure and actually overthrow them. Such are their plans.

But even the so-called respectable U.S. press, that same NEW YORK TIMES for instance, consider that Washington will not succeed in intimidating the peoples of Central America. The facts that the Pentagon has concentrated such a powerful military force there, a force out of all proportion to the military capability of the Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, testifies, if anything, to the inability of the United States to stop the liberation movement in that region.

[Kulik] In this connection I would like to recall the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He said that the interests of the peoples of Central America and the broad interests of international security urgently require that everything be done to prevent the situation in this region from getting out of control. The proposals made by a number of Latin American countries, Nicaragua's well-known six points, and Cuba's position provide a good basis for a political settlement. In general, the Latin Americans favor an end to external interference in the affairs of the countries of their region and talks between the interested sides. The initiatives of Nicaragua and Cuba have also received the full support of our country.

U.S. Economic Interest in Chad

[Sobolev] I would now like to return once again to African affairs and touch on a different problem. The fact is that in its present descriptions of the events in Chad, Western propaganda is simply tormented by sympathy for the United States and France, stressing how reluctant they are to interfere in the affairs of Chad. Why should we want Chad, the U.S. papers write. What can one get out of poor, destitute Chad? Those are their words. There is virtually no economy there, they say.

But, as it happens, the monopolies are renowned for being able to lift the cream in places where you might think there was none. In this way they intensify and perpetuate the poverty of developing countries. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, once stated: The countries located south of the Sahara are the source of many minerals which are vitally important for our development, that is American development, and our defense. These countries supply us with the greater part of the minerals which we consume. In some cases they almost completely satisfy our requirements, in particular chrome for our motor vehicle and defense industries, manganese for the metallurgical industry, cobalt for the production of rocket engines and mining equipment, and also copper, industrial diamonds, mica and so on. That is what Crocker said.

But he did not say what good this generous assistance from Africa to the United States does for Africa itself. The profit margin of U.S. monopolies operating there amounts to 40 percent. But the wages of the workers are 10 to 15 times less than those of their U.S. colleagues.

[Yefimov] And nobody has seriously guaranteed that there is no cream in Chad for the Western monopolies to remove. Literally the other day THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, which is excellently informed about what goes on in the business world and for what purpose, let fall the following remark: It is being said that under the sands of Chad's northern deserts there are mineral deposits. By all accounts, worthwhile deposits of oil have been discovered there. The paper goes on to make yet another point. Large deposits of uranium have been discovered in the region of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti in northern Chad. So, is this not the main reason why both France and the United States are so keen to get their hands on northern Chad?

Hunger, Unemployment in U.S.

[Sobolev] The difference in level of production and consumption between the developed and developing countries is growing. At the same time the gap between the rich and poor in capitalist countries -- the United States, for example -- is also increasing.

[Yefimov] A lot has been said and written in the United States in recent days about a new riddle for President Reagan. According to his aides he has just learned -- or is pretending to have just learned -- about one unseemly side of American life. It turns out that hunger, and therefore hungry people, exist in that country. What's more it affects millions of people. A task group has been set up, which must inform the President within 90 days as to why all this still exists. But the things about which the U.S. President is ignorant are common knowledge in the United States, not just to the millions of the people in question but to various public organizations which make a special study of the plight of the destitute in the United States. In particular, the Conference of American Mayors, an authoritative organization, even published a report about hunger in U.S. cities in July of this year. The report is based on research carried out in eight large U.S. cities, in New Orleans, Detroit, Denver, Cleveland and others. The mayor of New Orleans, Ernest Morial, who is the chairman of one of the commissions of the Conference of American Mayors, declared that in all eight cities where the research was carried out, and I quote, the main reason for the increase in the number of people who do not have enough to eat is unemployment.

[Sobolev] At this point we are ending the program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE OPENS IN VENICE 26 AUG

LD261042 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Rome August 26 TASS -- The 33rd Pugwash conference opened in Venice today. It is attended by about 150 prominent scientists. The Pugwash movement rallies scientists from many countries, who come out for peace and peaceful coexistence, for preventing a world thermonuclear war.

The subject of the conference is "To Prevent a Nuclear War and Other Wars, To Reverse the Arms Race", the director general of the Pugwash movement Martin Kaplan said at a press conference in Venice. During several days the scientists, divided into five working groups, will discuss such burning problems as the disastrous consequences of the arms race, ensuring security in Europe, the Middle East and the Mediterranean, economy and the arms race, arms trade and others. Proposals will be worked out on all these questions with the aim to promote the beginning of the process of gradual and balanced disarmament, the preservation of peace on the earth.

The conference will last till August 31.

SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS DEBATED AT ERICE SEMINAR

PM261427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Scientists' Seminar"]

[Text] Rome, 21 Aug -- A debate on the problems of peace and nuclear disarmament has begun at an international seminar of scientists currently in progress in the Italian city of Erice, Sicily. The majority of the distinguished scientists from socialist and capitalist countries speaking in the debate have pointed out the pernicious nature of the arms race and stressed the imperative need to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The address delivered by Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, aroused great interest among the seminar participants. He drew the assembled company's attention to the Soviet Union's latest peace proposals, noting the enormous importance of the initiative recently put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in conversation with U.S. senators, whereby "the USSR pledges not to be the first to put antisatellite weapons of any kind into outer space."

Many of the speakers noted in particular the importance of the Soviet Union's decision at this point in time, when certain circles in the West are trying to persuade the public in their countries that the only realistic way of enhancing security is a qualitative and quantitative arms race. In particular, clashing completely with the Soviet scientist's address were the remarks of certain representatives of the U.S. delegation, who, contrary to common sense, called for the creation of ultrasophisticated anti-missile space systems, presenting them as virtually a "safety shield" for the population while to all intents and purposes defending the Washington administration's policy of militarizing outer space.

The seminar is continuing its work.

UN SPONSORS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE

USSR Sends Greetings

LD281042 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent cordial greetings to participants in the international conference on Palestine and wished them success in their work.

"Your representative forum is to discuss one of the acutest and most important international problems, the need to guarantee the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish a national state," the telegram reads. "Without that there can be no peace in the Middle East."

The Arab people of Palestine have for years been waging heroic struggle for their legitimate rights, demonstrating courage, staunchness and unflinching belief in their just cause. This struggle, enjoying worldwide support, is spearheaded by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"The Soviet Union strongly denounces the policy of aggression, genocide and oppression, systematically pursued towards the Palestinians and other Arabs by the Israeli leadership, Israel's colonialist actions in the seized Arab lands and its atrocities on Lebanese soil."

The message stresses that responsibility for the solution of the Palestinian problem, just as the Mideastern settlement as a whole, being blocked for years is shared by the ruling circles of those countries who by their military and economic assistance and political backing encourage Israel to carry on its anti-Palestinian, anti-Arab aggressive course.

"The Soviet Union reiterates its unflagging solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against the Israeli aggression and for the achievement of national independence. The meeting of the legitimate national aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine and the liberation of the Arab lands seized by Israel since 1967 will open up favourable prospects for the establishment of just and lasting peace in the Middle East and for ensuring the security of all the states and peoples in that region. This peace can only be achieved as a result of the collective efforts of all the interested parties, including, of course, the Palestine Liberation Organization."

AUCCTU Message Sent

LD280115 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has addressed a message of greetings to the participants in the international conference on the issue of Palestine.

The Soviet working people and their trade unions, the message says, side with the Palestinian patriots waging a heroic struggle under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The working people of the Soviet Union support the policy of the Soviet state, its party and government, directed at establishing durable peace in that area, eliminating the consequences of the Israeli aggression against the peoples of the Arab countries.

AUCCTU is expressing confidence that the international conference on the issue of Palestine and the decisions taken at it will contribute towards a comprehensive Middle East settlement, implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own independent state.

AAPSO Official Cited

LD280650 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo August 27 TASS -- The decision to convene the Geneva Conference on Palestine, which opens on August 29, is a major victory of the Arab National Liberation movement, of all the forces of freedom and progress. This has been pointed out by the Deputy Secretary General of the Asian and African Peoples Solidarity Organization 'Adb al-Khalil Gilan (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) in a talk with a TASS correspondent. He stressed that Tel Aviv and Washington went out of their way to disrupt the convocation of the international forum of solidarity with the Palestinian people. However, all their attempts finally ended in failure.

Only an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- can put an end to bloodshed in the Middle East, to establish durable and just peace in the region, he underlined.

'Abd al-Khalil Gilan strongly denounced the attempts to achieve a separate settlement of the Middle East problem, which the U.S. tries to impose on the Arab countries. The so-called "peace" efforts of the U.S., be it the Camp David deal, which is firmly in a deadlock, the notorious "Reagan initiative", which was rejected by the majority of parties concerned, the agreement imposed by Israel upon Lebanon with the help of the U.S. or other proposals put forward by Washington, only complicate the settlement of the crisis and block positive steps toward establishing genuine peace. The whole of the U.S. [word indistinct] that region runs counter to the true interests of the Middle East Nations, 'abd al-Khalil Gilan stressed.

WORLD TU MEETING CONDEMNS NATO, U.S.

LD290702 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- The delegates to the World Trade Union Conference on Socio-Economic Aspects of Disarmament in the Energy Industries are discussing the participation of the working people in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for preserving the strengthening peace in the world. The conference opened in Moscow yesterday. Representative of miners', oil industry workers and energy workers unions, who arrived from all continents, are wrathfully condemning the military-industrial complex, the transcontinental monopolies, which are ready to push the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The militarists of my country decided to increase the group of the countries belonging to NATO, said Maneul Nevado Madrid, secretary general of the Miners' Federation of the Working Commissions of Spain. They did not ask whether the Spanish people, who are shouldering the heavy burden of military spendings, wish that or not. They did not ask, because they knew that the people would say "no". "No" because that means a heightening of tensions and a growth of the threat of war.

The imperialist monopolies are standing in the way of consolidation of the forces of peace, said 'Abdallah al-Bakir, member of the Executive Committee of the Kuwaiti Federation of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers. He called for the unity of the forces of progress and national liberation movement, for giving a rebuff to the aggressive imperialist policy. 'Abdallah al-Bakir spoke highly of the USSR's fresh peaceloving proposals set forth in the replies of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the question of the newspaper PRAVDA. The Soviet initiatives are indicative of the far-sightedness of the USSR's foreign policy, which is aimed at establishing lasting peace on earth, he said.

Alexis Duran Solis, secretary of the Power Industry Workers Union of Costa Rica, drew attention to the fact that the large scale exercises being held by the United States to intimidate the Central American countries are fraught with a threat to peace in that region.

Arhendu Bhushan Bardkhan, secretary general of the All-India Federation of the Power Supply Industry Employees, spoke about Washington's intrigues in the Indian Ocean area, where the USA has set up a nuclear base in Diego Garcia, is rearming Pakistan and sending ships with nuclear weapons to the shores of Asian and African countries and Australia.

Tozamile Mahesa, a representative of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, was speaking at the conference on how imperialism has turned the South African Republic into its base for imposing its domination on the African Continent.

The conference will continue in session tomorrow.

REAGAN MEETINGS WITH HISPANIC AMERICANS EYED

LD261327 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 26 TASS -- For the fifth time in the past three weeks President Reagan had a meeting with leaders of organisations of Americans of Latin American extraction. This meeting in Los Angeles, just as the previous ones, was of a clearly expressed pre-election nature. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS the head of the White House obviously wants to secure the support of this section of the U.S. population as the 1984 presidential elections are approaching.

Posing at the meeting as a true and reliable protector of the interests of Spanish-speaking Americans, the President, to put it mildly, was quite at variance with truth. For according to statistics it is in the period of his stay in office that the position of "Chicanos" has become worse than ever before. Thus, the level of unemployment among them has grown from 10 to more than 15 percent during the past two and a half years, this being almost 50 percent higher than the average national level. At the same time the process of pauperisation of people from Central and Latin America has intensified: today almost a third of them are under the poverty line. But Reagan, quite naturally, chose not to mention these facts.

VIEWS OF RECENT U.S.-SOVIET THAW 'MIRAGE'

PM271948 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

["Political Observer's Opinion" by Aleksandr Bovin: "A Few Words on Optimism"]

[Text] Recently the American press has often been cheering its readers up with a few optimistic hints accompanying its analysis of the state and prospects of Soviet-American relations. People are writing that "hopes of a thaw" have emerged. It is being noted that the two countries "are beginning to follow parallel courses for the first time." In this connection reference is made to the fact that the U.S. Administration has "eased" certain restrictions in the trade field, mention is made of "encouraging progress" at the Geneva talks, attention is drawn to the more restrained tone of official statements compared with the past, and Yu.V. Andropov's recent meetings with American political figures are cited as an example.

"There is something" in these arguments, as they say. But let us not, nevertheless, rush into optimistic conclusions. Otherwise premature joy will inevitably give way to disappointment....

Let us turn to the political realities.

The Kremlin meetings are indeed important. They have shown once again that a serious approach is displayed toward Soviet-American relations in Moscow. We do not need confrontation, we are prepared to seek agreement and cooperate -- that is the thrust of the Soviet position.

But what about the American stance? For some reason I cannot recall the U.S. President receiving Soviet parliamentarians or Soviet trade union leaders. On the contrary, the Americans put all kinds of obstacles in the way of such contacts. American officials continue to hurl dirt at our country and stage base provocations.

The impasses in Geneva have not been overcome because our partners in the talks have no desire whatsoever to abandon their hopes of beating the Soviet Union in the arms race -- giving less and getting more.

And what about trade? All right, the Americans have agreed to sell us agricultural produce -- because the farmers are insisting on this and the President does not want to lose their votes. All right, the Americans are prepared to authorize the sale of pipe-laying equipment -- because they no longer want to lose millions to the Japanese. A "technical readjustment" of the rules rather than a radical change of policy is how official Washington has defined the situation.

Finally, Soviet-American relations cannot be viewed in isolation, outside the broad political context. And it can hardly be thought that U.S. actions in Central America, the Near East, and Africa -- that "game without rules" on which the Americans are so keen -- are promoting the growth of mutual understanding between the two states.

In general, "parallel courses" are manifestly still a long way off. So what is the reason for the aforementioned optimistic hints? For Washington politicians [politkiany] this is a routine hypocritical ploy with a view to the next elections. And as for those who are not hypocrites? In my view, here it is necessary to remember people's eternal tendency to indulge in wishful thinking.

When Reagan started shaking his fist he wanted to frighten us. But this did not happen. First he frightened Western Europe. Then it was America's turn to get frightened. Americans are beginning to realize that Reagan and his team are playing with fire.

Fear can be a good teacher. There was a time when Americans felt invulnerable -- everything was a long way away, beyond reach. That time has passed. The establishment of nuclear missile parity meant that the first to start something would be the second to perish. The sense of invulnerability vanished. Fear of possible destruction emerged. And then, in the early seventies, detente began.

Unfortunately, the U.S. ruling elite did not withstand the test of detente and was unable to overcome its habitual stereotypes of conduct and thought. Detente required abandoning the idea of America as "the strongest, the greatest...." and other superlatives and learning to respect or at least take account of other people's interests. Detente required dialogue on an equal basis. But the Americans were unable to change their ways.

However, the fear and sense of vulnerability remained. It's just that different conclusions were drawn. Whereas previously fear compelled a retreat from the edge of the abyss, now fear has pushed and driven the Americans toward the abyss, and they have rushed toward it in the hope of being able to leap across. The United States and Reagan seem to have returned to the prenuclear age. It is necessary to arm, to become superior to the Soviet Union, to become "number one" again and then America will again become invulnerable. Whether there is more deception or self-deception here is disputable. But what is indisputable is that the desperate determination to tempt fate and the bellicose sermons emanating from the White House have not been able to cancel out the common sense of "ordinary" Americans. Or at least many of them.

Everything seems to be going around in circles. I repeat: They were unable to frighten us, but frightened themselves. And now the virtually tanned word "detente" is being uttered. And whereas previously it was fashionable to argue that it is simply impossible to reach agreement with Moscow on anything, now signs that things are going smoothly are being intensively sought. They are now calming themselves with hopes of a thaw, a turn for the better.

You can quite understand the Americans. They want to live without having to think that this day might be their last. We are all waiting and hoping for a turn for the better. but, no matter how attractive the illusions may be, it is better to remain in the world of realities. And the reality is that the tension in Soviet-American relations is still not abating.

So does this mean that optimism is not needed? No, it is. What is not needed are illusions. What is not needed are rose-colored spectacles, even if worn with the best of intentions. Too much damage has been done. Washington's prestige as a reliable partner for talks and accords has fallen too low. And instead of gazing enraptured at the mirage of a nonexistent thaw, the Americans should soberly and unarrogantly appraise and reappraise their own policy. Then hope will appear.

That ball is not in our court. The Soviet Union, Yu.V. Andropov told the American senators, would like to have with the United States a level of accord ensuring normal, stable, and good relations to the mutual benefit of both sides and the great benefit of the cause of world peace.

PIPELAYER BAN END SHOWS SANCTIONS 'FAILED'

PM261403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Failure of Sanctions"]

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. Administration has announced the lifting of restrictions on deliveries of pipelaying equipment used in the construction of gas pipelines. From now on U.S. firms planning to sell such equipment to the Soviet Union will not need special export licences. Commenting on this step by the White House, the local press admits that it has been taken because the policy of trade and economic pressure on the Soviet Union has failed completely. "The restrictions," according to a WASHINGTON POST quotation from an anonymous administration spokesman, "did not cause the Soviets any difficulties. As far as the burden is concerned, it fell on the shoulders of U.S. companies."

The newspapers report that the Caterpillar Tractor Company, which is going through hard times through the fault of the U.S. Administration, has lost a $90 million Soviet order which has gone to the Japanese firm of Komatsu. They quote a spokesman for the U.S. company who declared that the Soviet organizations are in no hurry to revive the contract "since they now consider us unreliable partners."

The observers note that this decision was preceded by a sharp discussion. Secretary of Commerce M. Baldridge and Secretary of State G. Shultz spoke out in favor of conceding the lifting of restrictions, while Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger spoke furiously against it and even wrote a "challenging" letter to the administration in this connection.

Imposed back under President Carter, these sanctions were sharply toughened by the Reagan administration. The most aggressive U.S. circles pursued several goals by blocking U.S. deliveries for the Soviet pipeline and forbidding their allies to sell similar equipment to the USSR. They were hoping, if not to wreck, at least to delay the implementation of this important national economic project by the Soviet people. At the same time, in intimidating the West Europeans with the alleged dependence on the USSR which would supposedly result from deliveries of Siberian gas to them, they were attempting to increase West Europe's real dependence on the U.S. oil and coal monopolies and trying to weaken the economic position of their competitors.

The policy of trade and economic sanctions against the USSR, as sensible political figures predicted, is obviously unrealistic. The Soviet Union is capable of building everything it needs. And even when it is expedient to acquire some kind of machinery abroad, the world is large enough even without the United States. It is time that Washington officials understood this.

The pipelaying equipment story is quite typical of the present U.S. Administration. Blinded by its anticommunism, the U.S. Administration marches on regardless and halts only when it runs up against a brick wall. This is evidence of neither farsightedness nor an elementary sense of realism.

U.S. CENTER'S VIEWS ON ASAT TEST PLANS CITED

PM261011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Perturbing Warning"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug -- The testing of antisatellite [ASAT] weapons which the United States is planning in the very near future will be the first step leading to war in space. An influential U.S. organization -- the Center for Defense Information -- has issued this perturbing warning.

A report it has published stresses that the forthcoming launch of an ASAT missile from a high-altitude F-15 fighter is the logical consequence of the Reagan administration's efforts to achieve military superiority in space. The authors cite Pentagon documents which have come into the press' hands attesting to Washington's intention to use near-earth space for military purposes. The guidelines for U.S. military policy for 1984 through 1988 speak of the need to take effective steps to develop armaments technology and systems for "effective warfare" from space. The testing of ASAT weapons, the report stresses, will be "the United States' first militarist step on the path toward achieving this objective." The information center has called for a moratorium on tests of weapons of this type as a measure leading to a broader agreement on space arms control.

Commenting on the report, UPI notes that it was published "just a few days after Soviet leader Yu.V. Andropov stated that the USSR will undertake not to be the first to emplace any ASAT weapons in space and considers it essential to agree on a total ban on tests and deployment of any space-launched weapon." Touching on this peace initiative, the center's director, retired Rear Admiral G. La Rocque called it "a unique opportunity in the field of establishing arms control." Unless it is used, he stressed, "the outbreak of war in space, which will inevitably spread to earth, will become more likely."

USIA AFGHANISTAN FILM DENOUNCED AS 'FRAUD'

LD270003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 26 August [TASS] -- The United States Information Agency (USIA), the chief mouthpiece of official American propaganda, has made its latest contribution to whipping up the psychological war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

It has prepared for TV screens a film entitled "Afghanistan -- The Hidden War" which is but a blatant unbridled forgery. This is essentially a rehash of worn-out, malicious fabrications about the events in Afghanistan, of "interviews" with mercenary CIA-financed chiefs of armed gangs who earn their keep by way of criminal attacks against DRA territory, and of photo-frauds by Western special services and "commentaries" by professional anti-Soviet writers.

It is noteworthy that the creation of this concoction cost a hefty sum, $16,000, according to A. Snyder, USIA TV and film service director. Indeed, Washington could not be accused of stinginess when it comes to "brainwashing" the public or to paying out astronomical bills for military programs. It is quite a different matter when it comes to social spending, which the administration trims mercilessly under the slogan of "economies". A recently published American trade union report notes that in 1983 the budget allocations for education were cut by 49 percent in one stroke, and in the coming year what is left will be cut by another 53 percent.

Having shelled out cash to create this base ideological cover-up, the Reagan administration announced with all the generosity of a merchant on a spree that it would make it available free of charge to "all who wanted it" for dissemination beyond the bounds of the United States. It is known that it is planned to show this televised fraud in 60 countries in seven languages. There are no plans to show it inside the United States itself, however. The reason for that is clear: The experts in propaganda matters at the USIA will not risk putting such a crudely concocted falsification on the home market.

This is by no means the first ideological sabotage undertaken by the United States' propaganda department to poison the international climate and whip up anti-Soviet hysteria. Their permanent director is C. Wick, a man of no little notoriety, director of the USIA, one of President Reagan's oldest and closest friends and reknowned expert in the field of show-business and advertising. In an interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT he frankly admitted that his department's main task was to step up anti-Soviet propaganda sharply "in all directions," "using all the means in the arsenal of the USIA and other U.S. departments." It is no accident that Wick was one of the initiators of such bankrupt propaganda frauds as the "Let Poland Be Poland" film and the "Soviet Military Threat" pamphlet, which evoked a frankly sceptical reaction even among old hands at "brainwashing" in both the United States and Western Europe.

This time, too, the USIA is trying to turn the demonstration of its new "creation" into a major ideological subversion. On completion of work on the film, C. Wick published a special statement filled with malicious slanderous attacks directed against the Soviet Union.

There is no secret about the true goals of the experts in disinformation from the USIA: Washington is striving, with the aid of frank lies and slander, to blacken the struggle of the Afghan people for its freedom and independence, using any -- even knowingly scurrilous -- means to poison the international situation, slander the policy of the USSR and justify the interference of the U.S. special services in the internal affairs of the Afghan people.

DRUG USE, ALCOHOLISM IN U.S. ARMED FORCES CITED

LD262243 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- News analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

To say that alcohol and drug abuse are commonplace in the U.S. Armed Forces will be an understatement. The situation is so serious that the Pentagon had to sound off an alarm. A special study carried out by U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs Dr. John Beary produced some astonishing results. According to the study, in 1982 alcohol abuse occasionally prevented 34 per cent of U.S. servicemen stationed in the USA and abroad from fulfilling their official duties. In other words, almost one out of every three U.S. servicemen is either an alcoholic or about to become one.

Drug addiction is another real scourge. According to the same study, 19 per cent of U.S. servicemen used drugs regularly in 1982. In other words, one of every five Servicemen in the U.S. Armed Forces is a drug addict.

If the Pentagon admits these facts alcohol abuse and drug addiction in the U.S. Armed Forces must have really assumed the proportions of an epidemic. And the situation is getting worse.

There is little wonder that GI's, high on booze or drugs, are primed for trouble and are a major crime risk. Just about any place where there is a U.S. military base it has a reputation of a breeding ground for crime. Murders, robbery, rape, drunken bouts are commonplace in the areas of U.S. military bases.

Now when the U.S. Army is phasing into service new types of nuclear missiles, the question of to whom these deady weapons are entrusted acquires vital importance. Can the people who abuse alcohol or drugs or both really control their actions?

VISIT OF U.S. SENATORS TO TASHKENT REPORTED

GF282048 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A group of U.S. senators has visited the Uzbek SSR. The senators are visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet parliament. On 24 August, Asadilla Khodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet [name and title as heard], received the visiting guests. During their talks he briefed them on the work of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, the activities of the local councils of the people's deputies, and the horizons achieved under Soviet sovereignty in developing the republic's economy and culture.

Today, the U.S. senators visited sites of interest in Tashkent and new construction regions. They also traveled to the (Lenin) Kolkhoz which is close to Tashkent. They have also conferred with the aktivs of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The head of the guests, Senator Pell, expressed confidence that meetings and talks between U.S. senators and Soviet (?officials) will contribute toward improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and toward the efforts being made for peace.

WEINBERGER-TANIKAWA TALKS BUILD FURTHER TIES

PM261148 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ready to Do Everything..."]

[Text] Washington, 25 Aug -- Commenting on the talks which have ended here between U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and K. Tanikawa, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, the press notes that attention at the talks focused on questions of strengthening military-political collaboration between the United States and Japan in the Pacific Ocean and Far East region.

Seeking a further buildup of militarist preparations from Tokyo, Washington frankly used the meeting to bring pressure to bear on Japan. Tanikawa was frankly told that Japanese military power allegedly "does not sufficiently" accord with the potential of that "economic superpower." The U.S. side insisted on implementing a plan for Japan to establish control over sea communications within a 1,000 mile radius of its shores which, according to Weinberger, would enable the United States to strengthen its military positions in other parts of the world. Informed sources have reported that Tanikawa stated Tokyo's readiness to do everything necessary in this direction.

Considerable attention was paid at the talks to the U.S. bases on Japanese territory. In particular the sides reached agreement that the U.S. multirole F-16 fighters will be stationed at the Misawa base. It was also established that Japan will increase its expenditure on modernizing U.S. military bases by 25 percent. Informed observers note that the question of the "urgent need" for the United States to create a reserve airfield in Japan for aircraft based on the aircraft carrier "Midway," which is a repeated visitor to that country's ports, was also discussed in a spirit of mutual understanding.

Political observers draw attention in their commentaries to the fact that judging by the statement issued by the Pentagon, not one of Washington's wishes was denied. This attests unequivocally that the Japanese ruling circles are in solidarity with aggressive U.S. plans in the Far East and are ready to make the country's territory available as a Pentagon bridgehead. Weinberger's talks with Tanikawa were one more step in the direction of building up Japan's military potential, deploying U.S. weapons of all types there, and consolidating the two countries' military-political cooperation.

PARTIES DENOUNCE JAPAN'S DEFENSE 'WHITE PAPER'

LD261833 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The Japanese opposition parties have evaluated the government "white paper" on defence issues for 1983, which has been published today, as evidence of Japan's increasing involvement in the global strategy of the United States. In the opinion of the leading opposition party -- the socialist one, this white paper is designed to try to justify in every way possible the stand of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is building up military preparations in Japan in full conformity with Washington's global strategy. The "Komeito" Party is expressing concern over the emphasis laid on the position of Japa as an ally of the Western bloc. On its part, the Communist Party believes that the "whit paper" signals the transformation of Tokyo's commitments made by Nakasone to Washington into an official policy.

Foreseeing the reaction to the white paper, which is trying to justify Japan's militaristic preparations, its authors have made an effort to try to camouflage its real essence.

They claim that it is Japan's participation as a "member of the Western alliance" in the arms race, which is being stepped up by the United States, and not peaceful cooperation with all countries that can contribute to strengthening peace and security all over the world, conversely, Japan's non-participation in the arms race allegedly can "change the East-West military balance in favour of the East." Echoing the Pentagon's conceptions, they talk at length on non-existent "Soviet military threat" to Japan, and write about some attempts (sic) by the Soviet Union to expand its power in the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and Central America. Using all of these far-fetched conjectures and claims, the authors of the white paper are trying to justify the programme for military preparations set forth by them, whose dangerous character has been immediately pointed out by Japan's leading opposition parties.

Indeed, in outlining measures for the "defence" of sea lanes and air space at a distance of 1,000 miles from Japan, of international straits in the Far East, the book suggests that the starting point for that be the "possibility of war." The white paper advises the Japanese "self-defence forces" to carry out such operations in the air and at sea that would "block or weaken the enemy strength."

The book also provides for joint military exercises by the armed forces of Japan and the USA to ensure "smooth joint operations in the eventuality of war."

Contrary to fears mounting in the Asian countries over Japan's build-up of its military muscle, the white paper claims that Japan's efforts in that direction "will be a contribution to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world."

Describing Japan's policy in the field of military preparations, the authors of the book make references to the fact that Japan is allegedly requested to "play a role commensurate with its status in the international community." That is, apparently, why they express support for Washington's policy which has deadlocked the Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and leading things to the deployment in the West European countries of first-strike weapons targeted on the USSR. They are also trying to justify the position of Japan's official circles, which are turning the country into the Pentagon's "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The militaristic essence of the latest white paper on the fundamental aspects of Japan's military policy is obvious not only to the Japanese public. This document further increases concern expressed by the Asian peoples over the ambitions and role which Japan's ruling circles are going to play in the region.

USSR REJECTS SAKHALIN REPATRIATION APPEAL

OW261339 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 26 KYODO -- The Soviet Government has told Japan there are no persons desiring immediate repatriation among those Koreans now living in Sakhalin, a ranking official of the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Moscow's reply to the Foreign Ministry is regarded here as virtual rejection by the Soviet Government of a Japanese appeal to allow Koreans living in the Soviet island to return home for reunion with their kin.

The appeal was conveyed to the Soviet side in compliance with the request from Shozo Kusakawa, Komeito member of the Japanese House of Representatives, for repatriation of the Koreans in Sakhalin island who so desire. The official said the ministry hoped the matter would be taken up between Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko when they meet in New York in late September.

During World War II, Japan drafted about 43,000 Koreans to work in Sakhalin as coal miners. At least some 3,500 Koreans there reportedly desire repatriation, according to the Japan Bar Association.

The Soviet Government's reply followed a statement by the Soviet delegate to the Geneva based U.N. Human Rights Commission Thursday insisting that the Koreans in Sakhalin are all living a happy life. The Soviet delegate said the Koreans now residing in Sakhalin are not Japanese and Japan has no right to raise the issue.

JAPANESE PRESS ON MILITARY USE OF SATELLITE CITED

LD251321 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo August 25 -- The newspaper AKAHATA today qualifies as a flagrant violation of the Japanese parliament's resolution on the uses of outer space for peaceful purposes the decision by the Liberal Democratic Party government to authorize the National Defence Agency to use the cosmic satellite "Sakura-2A" for military purposes. It was placed in orbit early this year. The satellite will be used for communications with Iwo Jima island where a big military complex is being set up. According to the AKAHATA, units of anti-submarine patrol planes "P-2J" and multipurpose helicopters have already been based on Iwo Jima. Exercises of "F-4 Phantom" fighters are to be held there from the beginning of next year. At the same time the government practically authorized the use of the "Sakura-2A" in the interests of the American military.

"The government's decision on the use of the 'Sakura-2A' for the requirements of the National Defence Agency and the Pentagon opens up a dangerous road for the expansion of the military uses of cosmic facilities by Japan and the United States," the newspaper AKAHATA points out. The government's decision has also been criticized by the influential newspaper ASAHI which calls for an end to the interference by the military department in space research of the country. The newspaper says: "Japan must strictly adhere to the peaceful principles of the exploration of outer space and put up strong barriers to the military uses of space research."

SOUTH ASIA

FURTHER COVERAGE OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN PAKISTAN

IZVESTIYA Discusses Unrest

PM261425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan "International Commentary": "Khaki-Colored 'Democracy'"]

[Text] Delhi -- Blood is flowing in the streets of Karachi, Lahore, and many other Pakistani cities. On 22 August troops and police opened fire on a 20,000-strong crowd in Karachi. Following the call of the (pir) (Muslim hermit preacher) of the city of Ranipur, incensed demonstrators set fire to court, municipal administration, and bank buildings. The civil disobedience campaign to which the people have been called by eight opposition political parties has been continuing in Pakistan for 10 days now. Important state officials have resigned -- in Sind Province alone 100 leaders of various institutions have left their posts. Workers of state enterprises are on strike and students are staging protest marches.

The cup of the people's patience has overflowed. The people have had enough of the regime in khaki that has been ruling the country for 6 years, a regime which, while constantly invoking merciful God, mercilessly exploits the working people and flouts human dignity. After carrying out a military coup in July 1977, General Ziaul Haq promised to hold general elections in the country within 2 months. However, martial law remains in force to this day. After learning that the movement for the restoration of democracy is beginning a campaign of civil disobedience, the general decided to "pacify" the people by promising general elections within... 18 months -- that is, in March 1985. That promise merely added oil to the flames. Particular indignation was caused by the general's announced intention of creating a "new political structure," that is, a system under which the president would have virtually unlimited power -- the power to dissolve parliament, to replace the prime minister, and so forth.

The authorities are cold-bloodedly firing on unarmed people and are carrying out wholesale arrests. Many thousands of Pakistani patriots have been thrown into prison. At the same time, subversive actions are being stepped up against neighboring India: An attempt has been made to capture an Indian border post, and Pakistani Air Force aircraft have been carrying out provocative flights over Indian territory. That maneuver is designed to intimidate Pakistan's own people by means of the mythical "Indian danger" and to divert their attention from the urgent problems.

The present events are certainly alarming official Washington, which has a "strategic mutual understanding" with the Islamabad regime. Without Ziaul Haq, the United States would find it more difficult to use Pakistan as a bridgehead for aggressive actions against India and Afghanistan. The foundation on which the military-strategic cooperation between the United States and Pakistan is based -- a Pakistan armed with U.S. missile systems -- is being shaken.

India has profound sympathy for the Pakistani people, who have risen up in the struggle against the military dictatorship. The all-India organization for peace and solidarity has angrily condemned the repression of Pakistani patriots.

The protest movement is gathering momentum in Pakistan itself. The present authorities can scarcely cope: Sooner or later, the khaki-colored "democracy" will have to back down. That is how matters are developing. The Indian press, however, does not rule out in the present circumstances the possibility of another military coup in Pakistan, which would mean that the fundamental solution of the issue would again be postponed indefinitely.

Fresh, Fierce Clashes

LD262303 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] New Delhi August 26 TASS -- Many cities in Pakistan have become a scene of fresh fierce clashes between the opponents of the military administration and the police. According to the reports reaching here, the police opened fire on the participants in a mass demonstration in the city of Larkana, who demanded the release of Benazir Bhutto, one of the leaders of Pakistan's biggest opposition party -- the Pakistan People's Party [PNP]. As a result of police brutalities, three persons were killed, thus the total number of people killed in clashes with the police in Sind Province alone has reach 37. Despite all efforts of the military authorities, demonstrations and meetings are held practically in all the big cities of Sind. Police is no longer able to suppress rioting. Five Army divisions are being hastily dispatched to the province.

The Army has taken under its control the cities of Hayderabad, Dadu, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Larkana, as well as the highway linking Karachi with the hinterland of the province. In another six districts of Sind the police refused to obey the orders of the command and were disarmed.

Jails in Pakistan are packed full, stadiums in Hayderabad, Sukkur and Larkana have been turned into concentration camps. Major General Hakim Arshad Khureshi, deputy military administrator, has taken over control of the province.

In Punjab, the province with the largest population in Pakistan, the police opened in some places fire on demonstrators; killing and injuring some people. In the course of round-ups by army units, nearly a thousand persons were arrested.

The Pakistani people's Army issued a statement demanding immediate resignation of head of the military regime Ziaul Haq, release of political prisoners, and the speediest holding of general elections in Pakistan.

P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's external affairs minister, addressed the House of the People of the Parliament with a statement on the events in Pakistan, he stressed that India does not interfere in that country's internal affairs. But the Indian Government is watching the developments in Pakistan. The minister expressed concern over the arrest of Abdul Gaffar Khan, a Pashto leader and veteran of the struggle against the British colonialists, and declared that the Indian Government expresses hope for his speediest release.

CALCUTTA RALLY MARKS INDIA-USSR TREATY JUBILEE

PM261235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Mass Rally"]

[Text] Calcutta, 24 Aug -- A mass rally of the Indian public devoted to the 12th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty and the 36th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of India has been held here. Workers, students, trade union representatives, public figures, and politicians participated. The rally was attended by a Soviet public delegation headed by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The rally participants came out in support of the Soviet Union's constructive proposals and initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and improving the international situation. They warmly hailed the new peace initiative of the USSR, which has proclaimed a unilateral moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET CHEMICAL TROOPS IN DRA

PM261041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin: "Under Cover of Smoke"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan -- semidesert. Stone-hard, cracked earth, flat as a table.... There would seem to be nothing living around. It is stifling and dusty. Even the breeze offers no joy: If it does blow, then it burns rather than refreshes. The temperature in the sun is over 50 degrees.

It is here, next to the mountain ridge, that the testing range has been set up. A little to one side of the tank moving target gunnery range where the guns are thundering and the machineguns beat out their rhythm, the chemical troops' training center lies. It is here that skills in defense against the enemy's weapons of mass destruction are reinforced in practice.

Today the chemical defense subunit personnel have gone to the training center to rehearse the procedure for providing smokescreen cover for a column on the march. This work is routine for experienced servicemen. Frequently in the course of combat training they have laid smokescreens on dangerous sectors of roads, thus helping the truck drivers, motorized troops, and armored troops to pass through them successfully. But today there are also young soldiers taking part in the exercise. Naturally, special attention is being paid to them by the exercise leader -- officer I. Tymchuk, chief of the unit's chemical service.

Indeed, the chemical service chief is concerned not only with familiarizing the young reinforcements as rapidly as possible. He is also using the routing exercise to check once again his calculations and observations with respect to specific points in using smokescreens under local conditions. It is considered that the climate in Afghanistan is unfavorable to smokescreen use: While the smokescreens persist in the mountains and ravines, on flat terrain, where upward air currents and whirlwinds prevail, the greatest skill is needed to control the smoke. It was this that the chemical service chief stressed in setting the training task.

Officer A. Korovnikov, the subunit's commander, embarked on the training session. But so far not all his subordinates were doing what they should. The first run-through, a group designated as the enemy has "attacked" the column from the left, from the leeward side. Several servicemen had failed to find their bearings in the situation immediately. Thus several young drivers focused all their attention on the smoke grenades and failed to increase their speed, as required, slackening it instead and slowing down the whole column. The leader of the exercise also noted the uneven density of the screen, because the grenades lay in dense piles along the road.

The second attempt would probably have been more successful if the "enemy" had repeated his actions. But this time he "fired" on the column from both sides. And although the column commander set an example of resourcefulness and smartness, not all his subordinates acted resolutely or skillfully.

The chemical service chief's notebook was rapidly filled with notes for suggestions as to what had to be done and given priority in training the personnel in providing themselves with smokescreen cover: working out standard signals, visual and understandable ones; using tests to develop in the servicemen, especially the drivers, the ability to assess the situation and take a decision rapidly; creating screen density not only by increasing the number of smoke grenades but also by evening out the front along which they are dispersed....Thus during the exercise the tactics of using smokescreens were improved.

Before starting to rehearse the next item -- placing smokescreens with the aid of big smoke pots -- the exercise leader first of all heard the opinion of his subordinates. Relying on previously acquired experience, Guards Junior Sergeants M. Malutskov and V. Openyshev suggested releasing smoke pots on both sides of the road without considering the wind direction at a particular moment. In particular, that was how officiers R. Stasilovich and V. Tarandin acted when, during the march, the commander ordered that they smokescreen the truck column.

Having flown along the road in a helicopter smokescreening one side of it, they turned round and released smoke pots along the other side. The wind meanwhile was not blowing steadily, but the road still remained covered in dense smoke.

Now the atmospheric instability brought the servicemen another surprise: A sector of the smokescreening coincided with the starting point of a sandstorm. Like the scanning beam on a radar screen, the train of smoke and dust verred one way, then another, then another... First slowly. Then quicker and quicker.... Had the pots been released from just one side, some sectors of the road would unfailingly have been uncovered in the swirling sandstorm. The skilled deployment of the smoke generators, and the sufficiency of the number, prevented the whirlwinds and upward air currents from lifting the smoke from the road. The screen also provided reliable cover from the "enemy" for the vehicle belonging to Guards Junior Sergeant K. Morozov, which was put out of commission for the purposes of the exercise. His comrades needed just seconds to put the "damaged" truck on tow. The column was rushing forward again.

...The used pots were still smoking slightly. The depleted streams of smoke were picked up by the untidy air currents and dispersed without trace in the sultry, whitish sky.

DRA'S DOST STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO GENEVA

LD271004 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stopped in Moscow on his way to Geneva to attend an international conference on the question of Palestine.

Shah Mohammad Dost left Moscow today.

QADER ADDRESSES DRA MILITARY GRADUATES

PM241348 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS reports: "Festive Ceremony"]

[Text] Kabul, 22 Aug -- A festive ceremony was held here to mark the presentation of diplomas and medals to graduates from higher military education establishments. The prizes to particularly outstanding graduates were presented by Lieutenant General A.Gader, DRA minister of national defense. In his speech he emphasized the full gravity of the tasks facing the republic's armed forces in connection with defending the gains of the April Revolution and wished the young officers success in their far from easy military labor.

USSR-SFRY CONSULTATIONS HELD 25-26 AUG

LD262324 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Soviet-Yugoslav consultations were held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on 25 and 26 August on issues on the agenda of the forthcoming 38th session of the UN General Assembly. Petrovskiy, member of the collegium of the Soviet Foreign Ministry; Rybakov, department head of the Foreign Ministry Affairs; and other responsible associates of the USSR Foreign Ministry took part in the talks. For Yugoslavia: Cicanovic, head of the administration for international organizations of the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Strbac, charge d'affaires ad interim of Yugoslavia in the Soviet Union.

Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, received Cicanovic and had talks with him on issues of mutual interest.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH SOURCES ON WRITERS UNION

PM261336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug -- Commenting on the decision to disband the Polish Writers Union, TRYBUNA LUDU notes that at the December 1980 21st congress of the Polish Writers Union, power in the union was captured by a group firmly set against the socialist system in Poland. Its functionaries exploited the union's organizational structure and prestige for purposes contrary not only to Poland's Constitution but also to the principles of the Polish Writers Union Rules.

A significant proportion of Polish Writers Union members, standing on principled positions, could not accept the situation that emerged within the union, well-known writer J. Lenart declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. Specific proposals aimed at overcoming the crisis within the creative organization were voiced at last February's national conference of PZPR-member writers. Nevertheless, the Polish Writers Union leadership was hostile in its reception of these proposals.

During the period of the suspendion of the union's activity the leadership failed to change its positions, while some writers union members maintained contacts with subversion centers abroad and engaged in anti-Polish activity. The situation created among the writers threatened to develop dangerously, turn the union into the mouthpiece of the counterrevolutionary opposition which obeys the orders of transatlantic masters, and result in the loss of the fundamental principles of a writer's civic duty, J. Lenart emphasized.

At the conference held in Warsaw, he noted, a group of writers submitted the initiative of the rebirth of a professional and creative organization of literary workers capable of acting in the interests of writers' circles and all Polish literature. The declaration adopted by the literary workers stresses that there is an urgent need to create a new writers' organization whose members would respect Poland's state system and laws.

NATO 'FIRE BRIGADE' TO VISIT GREENLAND

PM261128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[G. Ivanov "Military-Political Commentary": "On a False Pretext"]

[Text] A NATO naval formation is on course for Greenland. As the Danish press reports, it consists of U.S., British, FRG, Canadian, and Dutch warships headed by the American frigate "Dewey" equipped with Asroc antisubmarine missiles, which can carry nuclear warheads. The NATO ships will visit a number of the island's ports 3-4 September.

It is certainly no accident that Greenland has been chosen as the object of another foray by the permanent NATO naval formation in the Atlantic -- this "fire brigade" which always turns up where it is necessary to exert strong pressure. For several decades now the United States and NATO have been engaged in the military opening up of this strategically important island -- the world's biggest island -- which is incorporated in Denmark with the rights of an autonomous unit. As early as April 1940, when Hitler's troops perfidiously occupied Denmark, the American Administration hastened to announce the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Greenland, that is, the island's virtual subordination to U.S. imperialist interests. Exactly a year later Denmark's envoy in Washington signed an agreement on the defense of Greenland with the U.S. Administration on behalf of his own government, in accordance with which the Americans embarked on extensive military building on the island. Denmark ratified that agreement only in 1945. Although, after Denmark joined the North Atlantic bloc, it was replaced by a new 1951 agreement on the "joint defense" of Greenland by both countries, the situation changed little -- the Americans were already firmly established on the island.

Among the many American military installations on the island the central place is occupied by the base in its northern part, in the region of the settlement of Thule. The United States spent almost $1 billion on constructing it in 1952 alone. Its modernization, carried out in 1958-1964, cost $900 million. Some 2,900 different firms were involved in supplying equipment for that modernization -- which in itself attests to the volume of work carried out. It recently became known that the U.S. Administration is allocating considerable sums to enlarge and improve the base at Thule next year. From this base missiles and strategic bombers with nuclear bombs are to penetrate inside the Soviet Union from the "rear" -- across Scandinavia and the Arctic Ocean. Suppositions have appeared repeatedly in the Western press that the United States long ago introduced nuclear and chemical weapons into Greenland.

The top-secret OL-5 system, which monitors spy satellite flights, has also appeared on the island. As pointed out in the book "Greenland -- Pearl of the Ocean," published in Denmark at the beginning of this year, with the help of this system the United States is carrying out reconnaissance work not only against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact but also...against its own allies in Europe.

To prepare the island's inhabitants to meet the NATO fleet the bourgeois mass media have again resorted to the bugaboo of the "Soviet military threat." According to the official version, the NATO naval formation is heading for Greenland to rehearse operations to "save" the Greenlanders from the threat "from Soviet submarines." It turns out that Soviet submarines are supposedly cruising permanently around the island, threatening its security. But there is and can be no proof for such absurd allegations, as Soviet submarines do not approach Greenland's shores.

In order to impart at least a semblance of plausibility to their fabrications, the authors of these fabrications have begun referring to "traces" supposedly detected off the coasts of Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the form of objects allegedly used by Soviet submarines for radio communications underwater.

This method is not new. The population of the Scandinavian countires -- Sweden, Norway, Denmark -- is constantly being intimidated with Soviet submarines. Reports on the presence of Soviet submarines in the territorial waters of now one country and now another and of the "hunts" being conducted for them practically never disappear from the pages of those countries' bourgeois press. Here reference is once again made to certain "traces." Even though none of the insinuations has any real basis or is confirmed by facts, their creators are still reckoning on certain political dividends.

Those who are sending the "fire brigade" to Greenland's coasts, using the "Soviet threat" myth as a cover, also proceed from these positions. The real reason behind the NATO fleet's visit to Greenland ports is an attempt to neutralize the anti-American and anti-NATO feelings on the island, to hitch it still more to NATO's aggressive plans, and now to involve the ports too in military preparations and operational use within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc.

FRG ENDORSES 'U.S. FIRST-STRIKE STRATEGY'

PM261129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "Conspiracy by the Generals"]

[Text] Bonn -- The influential West German paper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG has published materials about the close cooperation between the Pentagon and the Bundeswehr leadership in implementing the U.S. concept Airland Battle-2000, which translates the U.S. first-strike strategy into the language of specific operations by NATO armed forces in Europe.

The new concept is meant to remain operational until the year 2015. Today, the paper writes, Washington is trying to impose it on its allies, some of whom have expressed serious doubts regarding the applicability of the Pentagon's prescriptions in Europe. Indeed! The transatlantic military envisage a combined preemptive strike with nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons against the Warsaw Pact countries, in other words an unprovoked aggression against them. The "Combat Operations" section says frankly: "The armed forces must, from the very first, plan operations with the use of conventional, nuclear, chemical, and electronic weapons." Mass use of nuclear facilities and preparation for "warning strikes" -- this, in brief, is the essence of the plan. According to Bundestag deputy H. Scheer from the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], the medium-range missiles which could carry nuclear and chemical weapons are meant to be the fundamental element of the new doctrine. Hence it becomes clear why the Pentagon is not interested in success at the Geneva talks, H. Scheer noted. Under this doctrine, NATO is being oriented toward the earliest possible first use of nuclear weapons.

The adventurism and recklessness of the Airland Battle-2000 concept are so obvious that even the well-trained NATO partners in West Europe are in no hurry to adopt it. Only the West German body of generals has no doubts at all. It is clicking its heels. As the SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG testifies, Pentagon representatives and General (Glants), inspector of the FRG ground forces, have already signed a secret document in which the latter expressed total support for the U.S. directive. Furthermore, as the secret paper makes clear, the new concept was developed "jointly" by the U.S. and FRG military and is seen by the two sides as a basis for elaborating a bilateral approach toward the questions of supplying, organizing, and using the armed forces so as to "further improve their joint actions." To top it all, the military, having signed, did not even consider it necessary to inform the FRG defense minister.

The exposures published by the major bourgeois paper have caused a widespread reaction. The Defense Ministry is doing all it can to diminish the significance of the document signed by the U.S. and FRG military, claiming that it does not contain any firm commitments for the Bundeswehr. But it is finding it hard to quell the wave of criticism. SPD Federal Secretary P. Glotz has demanded that the defense minister lay on the table all the cards concerning the extent to which the Bundeswehr is involved in the U.S. concept of Airland Battle-2000. The opposition is demanding a parliamentary debate of this scandalous affair.

FRG CAMPAIGN SUPPORTING MISSILES CONDEMNED

LD290930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] A broad campaign was officially launched in Bonn recently with the purpose, it is said, to clarify the government stand on security questions. Aleksandr Zholkver, political observer of central television and all-union radio, comments:

[Zholkver] The FRG Government's intention to state its position on security problems should have only been welcomed. This problem acquires particular urgency for the FRG, it would seem, in connection with the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles there. During the recent visit to Moscow by Chancellor Kohl it was noted that, if nuclear missiles which the American military themselves call first strike weapons appear on West German soil then the military danger for the FRG is going to increase many times over. During the Moscow news conference given by Chancellor Kohl repeated reference was made to the question of just what measures the FRG Government intends to take to avert this danger while this is still possible. Not a little time has passed since then. However, Bonn has wasted all this time, as a Bundestag deputy aptly put it, in doing nothing.

Now a broad propaganda campaign has been launched which, it is reported, makes use of the elite forces of three departments at the same time -- the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Internal Affairs. What is the target of this concentration of forces? From the first publications it becomes apparent that the goal is the clear disinformation of West German public opinion. The editorial offices of newspapers, the radio and television are swamped with material about the Soviet military doctrine.

What does such material say? Is it quoting the recent replies by Comrade Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, who indeed expounded on the Soviet military by reiterating that its essence is effective defense and nothing more above that? No, there is nothing of this kind to be found in the Bonn publications. Instead, the West German press, as if on cue, has begun to publish reports about some kind of new and supermodern Soviet missiles. The supplier of such sensation-creating news is Todenhofer, an expert from the CDU who has many times been caught lying blatantly.

In the meantime, the Soviet leaders have repeatedly noted -- and this is underlined once again in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions -- that the Soviet Union is ready to retain only as many missiles as are in the possession of Britain and France.

The reasonableness of this calculation was admitted recently even by the U.S. Congress [word indistinct] service. But this time Bonn, normally so fond of accepting everything coming from America, would not even listen to Congress's material. The FRG Government quickly declined all proposals concerning counting British and French missiles, and in the same go rejected the Greek proposal to postpone the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe.

In short, no adjournments, no consideration, no new initiatives toward achieving an agreement. Give us the missiles and that is it. This is Bonn's official position now. It is this position that the current propaganda exercise of the FRG Government is called upon to push through the press, the radio and television.

UK, FRG PREPARE FOR U.S. MISSILES BEFORE GENEVA

LD281542 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

According to a report in the London newspaper MAIL on Sunday today, the first nuclear warheads have been secretly delivered to Britain for the cruise missiles to be deployed in that country. Reports reaching here from the FRG say that preparations are going on full speed ahead there for the deployment of American medium range weapons. All of these reports have been received a week before the day when the most important, moreover, decisive round of Soviet-American talks is to resume in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. One cannot help asking in this connection what "luggage" is Washington bringing around to that round of talks, as it again and again demonstrates its intention to deploy, whatever the cost, its Pershing and cruise missiles on the West Euoprean soil? Until now the USA has taken at the Geneva talks an unconstructive, lop-sided stand, demanding from the USSR, as a matter of fact, unilateral disarmament, trying to leave our country unarmed in front of hundreds of NATO nuclear missiles. In an attempt to conceal, camouflage this stand, Washington did not stint assurances of its "peaceableness," claims that it is pursuing a "flexible" policy at the talks. The American nuclear warheads brought to the British islands secretly from English public, are fresh evidence of the fact this "flexibility" Washington-style really is.

A truly constructive stand to the crucial problem of the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe has been taken not by the USA, but by the Soviet Union, and the fresh big Soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring progress at the talks are fresh evidence of that. It is obvious today more than ever before that had the USA and its NATO allies had even the slightest intention to reach agreement at Geneva on an equal footing, the talks would proceed in an absolutely different way, and an agreement would be in the offing. It is apt to recall once again in the light of the reports on practical preparations for the deployment of new American missiles on the West-European soil that success at the Geneva talks is possible still, but certainly on condition that the U.S. really shows interest in reaching a fair agreement on an equal footing. If Washington does not intend to reach agreement, and things reach the point of actual deployment in Europe of American Pershing and cruise missiles, the Soviet Union will take appropriate counter-measures on the regional and global scale. The circles of the USA, which give orders today on the secret delivery of nuclear warheads to Europe for American cruise missiles, would do well to wake up to this fact.

GROMYKO TO VISIT FRANCE IN SPETEMBER

LD280841 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0924 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 28 Aug (TASS) -- At the invitation of the French Government, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, will visit France on a working visit in the first 10 days of September 1983, it was reported here officially.

SPAIN TO RECONSTRUCT NAVAL BASE AT ROTA

LD262326 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Madrid August 26 TASS -- According to a report in the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, the Spanish naval command has drawn up a plan for a reconstruction of a base in Rota (Cadiz Province). At the present time it is one of [the] main strongpoints of the U.S. Navy in southern Europe and in the area of the Strait of Gibraltar.

The plan for a modernisation of the Rota base, designed for a period of seven years, provides for installing modern equipment to service American and Spanish naval ships and increase the number of the Spanish military personnel from 1,200 to 10,000 men. Several thousand U.S. servicemen are already staying at the base. The project will cost 1,500 million pesetas.

After the completion of reconstruction Rota will serve as a home port for a half of Spanish naval vessels, which will, together with U.S. vessels, control the area of the conflict situation. EL PAIS says, the Spaniards should be ready to use the Rota base for conducting military operations in north Africa.

Before 1979 the base was used by American submarines carrying nuclear weapons on board. Under the pressure of the country's public the submarines were withdrawn from the Spanish waters in answer to the demand of the Spanish authorities.

But the Spanish-U.S. military cooperation has further increased in recent years. This is in particular due to Washington's attempts at preventing Spain's pull out from NATO and gearing it to the military preparations by the aggressive bloc.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-DANISH COOPERATION -- Copenhagen August 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Loskutov reporting. The 13th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Danish Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has completed its deliberations here. The sides made note of the mutually beneficial character of trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and said that there existed good prospects for their further development. The session noted among other things that trade between the Soviet Union and the Denmark increased more than 50 percent in 1978-1982. During the session the Soviet Union and Denmark held negotiations and signed a series of contracts providing for the delivery of different types of equipment to Soviet Union. A protocol was signed on the results of the session's work. The Soviet and Danish delegations came out in favor of continuing bilateral cooperation. The next session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Danish Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation is to be held in Moscow in 1984. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 26 Aug 83 LD]

MENAHEM BEGIN OFFERS TO SUBMIT RESIGNATION

Gives 'No Reasons'

LD281353 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] The Israeli Prime Minister, Menahem Begin, has resigned. This was announced by an official spokesman of the cabinet after its meeting today. He gave no reasons for the move. Begin's resignation from the post of prime minister leads automatically to the dissolution of his coalition government. After accepting the resignation, Israel's President, Hayim Herzog can ask for another political leader to try to form a new cabinet or call early parliamentary elections.

Likud Party 'in Power'

LD282214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 28 Aug 83

[From "International Diary" program, presented by Sergey Fanton]

[Text] According to a REUTER report, Israeli Prime Minister Begin intends to submit a statement on his resignation to Israeli President Herzog today. By legislation in effect, the resignation of the prime minister will automatically entail the resignation of his government, too.

Although the Western mass media are trying to attribute this decision of Begin's to the shaken health of the 70-year-old premier, the real reason is the adventurist policy of Begin's Likud Party, for it was this party that initiated the Israeli policy in Lebanon, aimed at splitting and seizing the sovereign state. It was this party that unleashed the latest, most bloody war in the Near East.

Now when Begin's militaristic adventures have placed his cabinet on the brink of ruin, the prime minister is trying to force through his party's term in power. For in the event of Begin's official resignation, his ministers will perform their duties until such times as President Herzog instructs another political leader to form a new government. However, by tradition, the president turns, with this instruction to the party with the majority of votes in parliament -- that is, the Likud Party, thus another representative of this very grouping may emerge in power.

ISRAEL 'GROSSLY VIOLATING' UN COMMITMENTS

LD262233 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Israel is grossly violating its commitments to the United Nations organization. The Israeli representative to the U.N. headquarters in New York announced on Thursday that Tel Aviv would refrain from paying a part of its annual donation to the U.N. budget on the grounds that its government does not like the activities of that international organization in defence and support of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. Tel Aviv's impudent challenge is substantiated by the Israeli representative, in particular, by the claim that the Israeli ruling circles "do not agree" with the decision of the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly of 1982 to convene an international conference on the question of Palestine scheduled to be held in Geneva from August 29 to September 7 this year.

Were it in their power, the Tel Aviv rulers would dissolve the U.N. committee on the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people, which is trying to protect the Arab people of Palestine from the arbitrary rule of the Israeli occupiers who deprived the Palestinians of their homeland.

The Tel Aviv ruling clique cynically describes as "anti-Israeli activities" all attempts by the United Nations organization at protecting the victims of the Israeli aggression in the Middle East and, as a matter of fact, demands a free hand in its policy of genocide towards the Palestinians.

Among the favourite methods used by the Tel Aviv rulers to defend their anti-Arab policy is blackmail; threats were even issued to "liquidate" the U.N. and replace it with an "international organization" more obedient to Washington and Tel Aviv. The United Nations organization has repeatedly condemned Israel's unlawful actions on the captured Arab territories, the arbitrary rule perpetrated by the occupation authorities, which leads to expulsion, eviction and forcible transfer of the Arab population.

When resolute measures envisaging sanctions in order to put a stop to the Israeli aggression were proposed, the United States, backing Israel, has always taken Tel Aviv under its protection and high-handedly used the right to veto at the U.N. Security Council for demonstratively delivering the aggressor from punishment. Even the example of how to use threats and pressure against the U.N. is set to Tel Aviv by the U.S. Administration itself. Thus, in June this year the USA declared its refusal to pay its donation to make up for the expenses in connection with the decision of the U.N. General Assembly to convene the above-mentioned international conference in Geneva on the issue of Palestine. These actions once again demonstrate that Washington and Tel Aviv are pursuing a clearly coordinated anti-Arab policy, a policy of aggression and imposing their rule in the Middle East.

REAGAN RADIO ADDRESS ON MIDEAST CRITICIZED

LD281443 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 28 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 28 TASS -- President Reagan has made a fresh attempt at whitewashing in the eyes of the public, his deadlocked so-called "Middle East initiative." Contrary to the generally known facts, he claimed in his radio address to the nation that the initiative is "alive." The President disregarded the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Middle East states have rejected the plan patterned after the example of the anti-Arab Camp David deal and directed at implementing Washington's and Tel Aviv's aggressive military-strategic designs in the region.

The President described the American "initiative" as the sole realistic basis for a settlement, but at the same time made it clear that his administration will further support Israel's expansionist policy.

Reagan was trying to claim that the main source of Middle East tensions is not Israel, but the Arab countries, which rejected the Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded under Washington's pressure and known to consolidate the gains made by the Israeli military as a result of aggression against that country, and jeopardize the security of Syria and other states in the region.

Touching upon the Palestinian issue, Reagan hypocritically said that the USA allegedly strives for its "just and practical settlement." But it is precisely the obstructionist stand of the Washington administration, which categorically refuses to recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and enter into negotiations with their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization-- which is one of the main obstacles in the way of a genuine Palestinian settlement.

IRAN'S TRANSACTIONS WITH U.S. BANKS REPORTED

GF270650 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary from "The World Today" program]

[Excerpts] According to UPI, Iran has reimbursed $419 million ostensibly in payment of arrears. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes about this: The U.S. imperialists are plundering the wealth of Iran once again on the pretext of realizing legal financial claims. We know that in December 1979, Washington declared Iran an insolvent country, incapable of repaying its loans, and without any rhyme or reason, froze Iran's assets in American banks to the tune of $14 billion. American businessmen bore down on Iran's wealth like a swarm of locusts.

The Tehran newspapers reported that Iran could not retrieve even one-fifth of its assets, but the U.S. banks continue to pillage Iran's wealth. At the beginning of the current year, the United States encouraged Iran to remit a sum to the New York Chemical Bank. Although the exact amount was not divulged, this sum was in billions of dollars according to press reports. The U.S. Treasury Department announced at the time that other U.S. banks could also be optimistic about increasing their foreign exchange deposits with Iranian accounts. The Export-Import Bank of the United States was one of these banks and until now $419 million of Iran's cash have been remitted to it.

William Draper, the president of this bank, speaking on this improper transaction said: In the financial circles of the United States, it was received with satisfaction.

As far as the people of Iran are concerned, whose wealth is being mercilessly squandered by the U.S. imperialists, this cannot be said.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SUCCESS OF AFGHAN 'MUJAHIDIN'

GF260840 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary from "The World Today" program]

[Text] Dear listeners: Recently Tehran radio broadcast some news reports as if the groups of so-called "mujahidin" are carrying on large-scale operations against the DRA Government forces in the vicinity of Herat, Pashindand, and Farah. Tehran radio said that the counterrevolutionaries had achieved outstanding successes.

What can one say about such news? Yes, the imperialist hirelings, that Tehran radio dubs the "mujahidin" in emulation of the imperialist mass media, continue their scattered activity against the people's Government of Afghanistan. But, it may be said that they usually act under the cover of darkness of night in a cowardly, but cruel and dastardly manner. Normally, they would not dare to attack the villages in broad daylight because besides organized army units, there are civil defense groups comprised of workers, peasants, traders, and urban and rural dwellers of Afghanistan who foil their attempts.

Obviously, these roadside attacks of the imperialist hirelings have no resemblance to the large-scale military operations mentioned by Tehran radio and the range of these operations do not merit being called "large-scale". Besides, the insurgents do not allow the people of the DRA to live in peace and security and to perform the obligations laid before them by the democratic and popular April Revolution. As a result of the operations of the so-called mujahidin who are actually mercenaries, thousands of innocent persons including Muslim religious personages have been martyred, and residential units, mosques, and schools have been destroyed, and copies of the Holy Koran have been burned. But what do the Afghan counterrevolutionaries wish to achieve by these actions?

What is the aim of their supporters on the other side of the ocean without whose support the Afghan counterrevolution would have been completely defeated and peace would have returned to Afghanistan and the need for the presence of the limited Soviet military units in the country would have been eliminated? The aim is clear. The imperialists and the reactionaries of the area wish to return the feudal regime which ruled before the revolution and the government of the affluent which intimidated and tyrannized the oppressed and deprived people of this country and exploited them. These are their ignoble and real objectives.

At this point, another question arises. Why does the Iranian mass media carry propaganda against the legitimate Government of the DRA and why are these counterrevolutionary operations against the civilian population of Afghanistan, praised so highly? It is well known the reason is the people's Government of Afghanistan is protecting the interests of the toilers who are being ridiculed by the influential circles of Tehran and [word indistinct]. These circles talk of defending the oppressors but are indeed, far from defending the interests of the people of Afghanistan or the people of Iran, while in fact the interests of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and their supporters on the other side of the ocean are closer to them in terms of the nature of their (?society).

PRAVDA CITES CAIRO PRESS ON TIES WITH USSR

PM261059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "To Develop Relations"]

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug -- The Egyptian press, both opposition and government, is currently paying much attention to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Egypt.

As far back as 1947, the newspaper AS-SIYASI writes, the USSR supported Egypt with the whole force of its influence in the UN Security Council by demanding the termination of British occupation of the Nile valley. The Soviet Union played an important role in frustrating the 1956 "triple aggression" by imperialism. In the times of trial which befell Egypt and the other Arab countries in 1967 the USSR resolutely supported the Arab people's struggle against the Israeli occupiers and advocated a just settlement of the conflict. It also rendered assistance in enhancing the combat ability of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Following the 1952 revolution in Egypt, relations between our country and the USSR developed particularly rapidly since they were based upon the common principles of the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and social progress, the paper AL-AHALI notes. The flourishing of these relations coincided in time with the major victories scored by the Egyptian national liberation movement under the leadership of President an-Nasir.

The advantages of cooperation with the Soviet Union in contrast to Western "aid" are the subject of an article by 'Aziz Sidqi, who also headed the Egyptian Government for many years, also published by the newspaper.

Analyzing the reasons which led to a deterioration in Egyptian-Soviet relations in the seventies, the paper ASH-SHA'B lays the responsibility for this on As-Sadat, who took a course of "joint strategy with the United States aimed against the Soviet Union."

The organ of the ruling National Democratic Party, MAY, writes that economic cooperation between our countries is again expanding and the volume of bilateral trade is growing under the present Egyptian leadership. The improvement of relations, the MAY observer writes, accords with Egypt's interests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD

'Doubt' French Assurances

LD262257 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Alarm is mounting in France in connection with the intensification of French military interference in Chad's affairs. A public opinion poll shows that the majority of French people are against the dispatch of French soldiers to take part in the conflict in that country.

Observers are explaining the speech to members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly by Cheysson, the minister of external relations, as an effort to calm public opinion somewhat. Cheysson claimed that the French troops had been sent to Chad not to fight, but to create the necessary conditions for the start of negotiations. He gave the assurance that France is in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Chad problem. However, Cheysson's explanations did not satisfy the French public. Former Prime Minister Couve De Murville, for instance, has pointed out that the explanations do not provide answers to many questions.

France's actions violate the French-Chadian agreement of 1976 which rules out the use of French troops in combat operations. It is impossible not to doubt the sincerity of the French Government's assurances. How can a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Chad be helped by the dispatch to the country of crack combat units equipped with up-to-date powerful military technology including missile systems?

While Cheysson was speaking of peace in Paris, Hernu, the French Defense Minister, departed from Ndjamena. Journalists asked him whether he intended to visit the front line. Hernu replied that there was, he claimed, no front in Chad, but he was intending to go to Abeche, that is, to the forward positions of the Habre regime, where subunits of French paratroops are now consolidating their position and convoys of military equipment are being brought up.

In no way has the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in the country been helped either by a statement that President Mitterrand made in a LE MONDE interview. He let it be understood that the French troops in Chad do not intend to limit themselves to defensive actions. In the view of LE MONDE General Poli, commander of French forces in Chad, has everything he needs to conduct combat operations including Jaguar and Mirage aircraft. It is a question of a large-scale intervention by France in the Republic of Chad, which has been undertaken to combat the national-liberation movement in the country and to rescue the position of the pro-Western regime. France has contributed its might to an exacerbation of international tension.

Against this background the allegations by Western politicians, including French ones, that the presence of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan is helping a deterioration of the situation in the world appear particularly absurd. These politicians are shamefully silent about the fact that the United States' aggressive actions in Central America have brought that region to the brink of a large war and that France's military interference in Chad could bring about an internationalization of this local conflict. In such conditions, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said in his conversation with the American senators, we shall in no way talk to the West about Afghanistan until there is an end to Washington's armed interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and until French forces leave Chad, although in principle the Soviet position remains unchanged -- namely, that the limited contingent of Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when outside aggression against that country ceases.

U.S., French Roles

LD280120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 27 Aug 83

[From the "International Review" program; presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Here is a report from Africa. Last week France transferred new detachments of its troops to Chad. They have begun taking up combat positions. One clash has already taken place between the forces of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad and the Hissein Habre regime which is supported by the United States and France. Let us recall that Habre seized power in the capital of Chad in June last year. There he proclaimed himself President. After leaving the capital Goukouni Oueddei, the head of the Transtional National Union Government, set up his headquarters in the north of the country. There he gathered his forces and began advancing southward. His troops have now reached as far south as the town of Oum Chalouba.

The U.S. journal COUNTERSPY writes that the coup carried out last year by Hissein Habre was the work of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA began operating in Chad back at the beginning of 1981. It is considered that the action of the U.S. special service in Chad (?would be) or is part of a wider operation against Libya. These operations include military pressure, a campaign of disinformation and slander against Libya, the splitting of the OAU and the knocking together of counterrevolutionary gangs. All this is being done by the CIA. As for the Pentagon, it regards Chad as a proving ground for the testing of the latest weapons from the arsenals of the Western powers. Many of these types of armament have never been used in combat operations before. Now they want to use them against the lawful Government of Chad. Advisers from Israel, who have been assigned to the expedition corps from Zaire, have also arrived in Chad. The strength of this expedition corps is 3,000.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON STATEMENT BY DOS SANTOS

PM261143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report and unattributed commentary: "To Defeat the Criminal Schemes. Statement by the Angolan President"]

[Text] Luanda, 24 Aug (TASS) -- The imperialist conspiracy against the Angolan revolution has been condemned by J.E. dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] - Labor Party. The United States and racist South Africa, which has been assigned the role of imperialist gendarme in southern Africa, have sharply stepped up the attempts to destabilize the situation in Angola, he stated, speaking here at a joint session of the government and the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. The escalation of aggression against Angola is part and parcel of the general strategy of imperialism whose purpose is to strangle the revolutionary process in Africa, overthrow the legitimate governments in countries following the noncapitalist road of development, and install puppet regimes there.

The Pretoria authorities are trying to achieve by force the realization of their criminal schemes in Angola, J.E. dos Santos pointed out. The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs have become de facto regular units of the South African army. The racists secure "corridors" for the infiltration of bandits deep inside Angolan territory. The South African artillery and air force provide cover for all incursions by the counterrevolutionaries. The gangsters kill peaceful people and burn villages and crops. They have committed a number of terrorist acts, including one along the Benguela railroad. The Pretoria strategists have drawn up a plan to send UNITA terrorists into the northern province of Malange.

South African units continue the occupation of the country's southern regions. A few days ago they launched new combat operations against Angola and destroyed the city of Canagamba. In order to justify the war waged by South Africa against Angola, the imperialist mass news media are fanning the myth about the notorious "Cuban threat against Africa." Within the framework of the conspiracy against Angola the West is trying to achieve the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from the republic.

Under these conditions, the president stressed, our task is to mobilize the people in defense of the revolutionary gains. It is necessary to step up the struggle against the UNITA gangs until they are completely destroyed. The soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola must comprehensively consolidate their combat ability so as to be able to defend the republic's independence and territorial integrity.

Our Comment

The stepping up of Pretoria's armed actions against Angola using the gangster formations of the UNITA antipopular group has created an explosively dangerous situation in southern Africa. The puppets, acting on orders from the racist South African authorities and Washington, deal cruelly with the peaceful population, put important economic projects out of actions, and destroy population centers.

Imperialist propaganda is attempting to present the large-scale intervention against the sovereign state as a "civil war" in Angola. All the world knows, however, that without U.S. financial subsidies and without direct participation by South African officers and instructors, the gangsters would have been utterly crushed a long time ago. The Angola news agency ANGOP rightly notes that the main responsibility for the crimes committed on Angolan soil rests with the United States. The Reagan administration is striving to destabilize by every means the situation in Angola, expanding its comprehensive and mainly military cooperation with South Africa.

The observers also draw attention to the fact that the stepping up of military actions against Angola is taking place at a time when UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar is in southern Africa. The purpose of his mission is to conduct talks on the problem of granting independence to Namibia.

One of the goals of the current intervention is to exert pressure on the Angolan Government regarding the Namibia question, sabotage the UN resolutions, and attempt to impose on the world community an imperialist neocolonialist plan which envisages the protection of the political and military intersts of the West and of South Africa in Namibia.

In response to the intrigues of the United States and its client puppets, the Angolan people and all progressive forces in the African Continent are uniting so as to give a proper rebuff to the aggressors and their patrons.

KAPITSA MEETS WITH SUDANESE AMBASSADOR

PM261000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Official Report"]

[Text] On 23 August, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, received Awad al-Karim Fadlalla, Sudanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, in connection with the presentation of his credentials.

'NORMAL' TIES WITH U.S. DISCUSSED BY POLITBURO

PM290819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo studied and approved the results of the conversation that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov had with a group of American senators 18 August. Note was made of the importance of this conversation, during which Yuriy Andropov stressed the Soviet Union's principled positions in developing Soviet-American relations, the struggle for lasting peace, for removing the danger of nuclear-missile war, and also outlined the USSR's new peace initiatives.

It was pointed out at the meeting of the Politburo that U.S. statesmen, politicians and public figures should clearly realize that the Soviet Union would like normal, good relations with the United States to the mutual benefit of both sides and much benefit for the cause of universal peace. If there is anybody who hopes to achieve superiority over the USSR in an atmosphere of tension, this is a dangerous miscalculation.

The further direction of development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States depends in many ways on finding a solution at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. It was noted at the meeting of the Politbureau that success there is still possible if the United States displays interest in an honest accord on an equal basis. But it is hopeless to count on unilateral concessions by the Soviet Union to the detriment of our security and that of our allies.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the positions concerning the talks on the limitation of strategic arms and the Soviet proposal to freeze the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States as well as the new Soviet initiative to prevent the great and real danger of the arms race spreading to outer space, which were outlined by Comrade Yuriy Andropov during the conversation.

This initiative of the Soviet Union, which was received with approval in many countries of the world, has found its concrete embodiment in the draft treaty "on prohibiting the use of force in outer space and from outer space in respect of the earth," that has been officially submitted by the Soviet Union to the United Nations. The Politburo expresses hope that the United States will follow the example of the USSR, which has announced a unilateral moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons into space.

Noted at the meeting of the Politburo was the principled importance of the USSR's approach to the problem of presently existing seats of tension and conflicts in the world, outlined by Yuriy Andropov: the impermissibility of outside interference in the internal affairs of states, of threats and the use of armed forces; the need to liquidate conflicts by peaceful means, by way of searching for mutually acceptable solutions.

The Politburo approved the conversation that Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had with a delegation from the People's Council of Syria. Note was made of the successful development of Soviet-Syrian relations on the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Of much importance are the joint efforts of both countries in the struggle for a just and all-embracing settlement in the Middle East.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo studied the results of the all-union socialist emulation campaign for the successful wintering of livestock, for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the winter period of 1982-83.

Many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, inter-farm and other agricultural enterprises, rayons, oblasts, krays, autonomous and union republics, in putting into practice the decisions of the May and November 1982 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, have substantially strengthened the feed base of animal husbandry, ensured the preservation of the livestock population and raised its productivity, and on this basis ensured a well-organized wintering routine, achieved considerable progress in increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs, and other products, fulfilled plans and socialist obligations in the sale to the state of animal husbandry products, and made a substantial contribution to the realization of the country's Food Program.

At the same time, in the summing up of results of a socialist competition in a number of republics, krays and oblasts, substantial shortcomings were discovered in the execution of cattle wintering and the production and purchase of animal husbandry products: poor utilization of resources for the procurement of feed and the nonrational consumption of their reserves.

Eight union republics, 33 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, 200 rural rayons, 1,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes and inter-farm and other enterprises and organizations have been acknowledged winners in all-union socialist competition and awarded honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee and money prizes.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, having highly appraised the selfless labor of workers in agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex, called on rural workers to continue all-union socialist competition for the successful conduct of the cattle-wintering period and for an increase in the production and purchases of agricultural produce in the 1983-1984 winter period. To this end, all farms are recommended as they complete the harvesting of grain and other crops to switch freed manpower and facilities without delay to the continuation of feed, and particularly silage, procurement with a view to making full provision of coarse and succulent feed for current herds over the whole stabling period.

The Politburo meeting reviewed some other domestic and international matters.

CSA CITES PROGRESS IN GRAIN, PULSE CROP HARVESTS

PM261018 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ivashenko agricultural review: "The Harvest and the Sowing"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that as of Monday 22 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested from an area of 75.7 million hectares in the country and that 90 percent of them had been threshed, which represents 11.2 million and 11.9 million hectares more respectively than by this time last year. Potatoes have been lifted on 90,000 hectares.

The soil has been prepared for the winter crops over an area of 31.6 million hectares. Winter wheat, rye, and barley for grain and green feed have been sown on 7.5 million hectares. The land has been plowed for winter fallow on 11.2 million hectares.

Some 66 million metric tons of hay, 62.3 million metric tons of haylage, 43 million metric tons of silage, 5.9 million metric tons of grass meal, and 53.2 million metric tons of straw have been laid in.

August is already on the way out, and with it the summer is also burning itself out. As can be seen from the Central Statistical Administdration summary, the grain harvest has entered the concluding stage. August differs from previous years in having unusually warm, fine days. Rain is falling intermittently, but rarely. You cannot say it is falling "not when you want it, but when you are bringing in the harvest." That is why the arable farmers have no greater task now than to harvest the grain rapidly and without losses, to fulfill their first commandment to the state in order to make a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program in the third year of the 5-year plan.

The workers in our eastern grain regions have to work particulary assiduously. The fields of north Kazakhstan and many regions of Siberia have been scorched by dry, hot winds. Drought always depletes the harvest. But there is a positive side here. It is that the grain has a high gluten content. Up to 35 or even 38 percent! Thus, for instance, this year the wheat crops from the Kazakh virgin lands, although they have not fully ripened, have very good qualities for bread making.

But this wheat now has to be worked with directly on the farms. If there are a few shriveled grains in the small sample taken at the elevator, then the laboratory withholds the top rating for the entire consignment. That grain will go into the "common heap." That means a loss to the farm and to ourselves. What is to be done here?

I will recount a brief TASS report which has just come in from Saratov. At the height of the harvest the Krasnyy Kut elevator received three annual norms of strong and valuable wheats from the steppe farms. This was possible because even before the harvesting campaign, the procurement workers and farm specialists had attentively viewed the ripening fields and outlined steps for the grain's postharvesting treatment.

"The first consignment of winter wheat from the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz was certified a valuable one at our laboratory," elevator director I. Shevyakov says. "We nonetheless suggested that the farm put the grain on the threshing floor through the grader again. The next day grain arrived at the elevator not with the 'valuable' rating but a higher one -- the 'strong' rating."

That is how work must be performed with the spring wheat crops in the east of the country. The Kustanay arable farmers have again decided to confirm their reputation as suppliers of top-quality grain. Last week they began to harvest their wheat "field" covering an area of a little over 3 million hectares. The quality of the grain here is also beginning to be determined on the field. Hourly schedules have been drawn up for delivering, drying, and processing the harvest and the most convenient shipment routes have been specified.

The beneficial warmth which now gladdens the machine operators may end at any time. And any rainfall -- even a light one -- results in losses of 3 quintals of grain per hectare.

In this situation it is hard to understand agriculture's partners who are called on to supply the harvesting and transport complexes with fuel. In some regions they are doing this badly. Combines and tractors frequently stand with empty tanks and the machine operators cannot get any intelligible answer as to the reasons for the fuel holdup. Yet almost everywhere, the sowing units have come to take over from the combines, and the foundation for the future harvest is being laid.

The winter rye and wheat is now being sown around Moscow, Tula, Ryazan, Kaluga, Saratov, and Rostov.... The sowing area is cited in the summary. I want to dwell on something else - the background against which the sowing of winter crops is being carried out and the way it is being done. Unfortunately in the European part of the country with rare exceptions, all fields for winter crops to this day are tilled using plows with mold-boards. When grain is being sown after grain this approach is possibly justified -- the weed seeds must be plowed in, as must disease agents and pests.

But agronomists today should ask why they plow up "soft" pea fields, tracts of lands where corn has been harvested for silage or grain, or where sunflowers and beet have only just been harvested?... Here surface tilling is sufficient.

Anyone who turns up large clods today is sowing -- even before he sows -- if not big trouble for himself, then at least the erosion of the soil into rivers, lakes, and gullies.... In the process of getting the fields ready for the sowers, you have to cultivate the fields repeatedly, pulverizing the soil.... And then the winter crops come to the cold weather in a weak condition and die of frost.... And you resow in spring, blaming "the elements."

Let anyone who does not know this ask Shumskiy, chairman of Kochubeyevskiy Rayon's Kazminskiy Kolkhoz, Stavropol Kray; or Shcherbak, chief of the Novaya Odessa state grading sector near Nikolayev; Angelyev, director of the Gigant Sovkhoz on the Don, or even better any villager in the Poltava rea, where they do not plow over even market gardens.

That is the background and the cultivating of the fields. Now about sowing norms. Why, even after land has lain fallow, do they sow 3 quintals of grain per hectare? From the fall they rejoice in the "dense green carpet of shoots." Even before the harvest this "carpet" looks motheaten. The grain crops are lodged! And again people sigh, blaming the elements.... No, in the struggle to live these grain crops extend then, long, stalks to the sun and...fail to withstand wind and rain. Just think, agronomist. If you have any doubts, ask those same neighbors.

...The combines and sowers are on the fields, and next to them feed is still being harvested on the bayfields.

An ordinary August.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS FEED STORAGE PROBLEMS

PM261020 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Aug 83 p 1

["Agricultural Review": "Feed Must be Stored Safely" -- prepared by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture]

[Text] Intensive work in harvesting agricultural crops is underway in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields. Feed procurement, too, is continuing. Accoring to the USSR Central Statistical Administration 62.7 million metric tons of hay, 60.5 million metric tons of haylage, and 30.2 million metric tons of silage had been procured on the country's farms by 15 August, and 5.6 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed had been produced. A total of 67.7 million metric tons of coarse and succulent feed units have been procured -- 13 million metric tons more, that is, than during the same period last year. Feed reserves are being formed in winter pasture areas. More than 2.5 million metric tons of hay have already been procured there, which represents 130 percent of last year's level.

The following indicators show how the plan for the procurement of the main types of coarse feed is being fulfilled by individual republics:

Union Republics	Procured (as percentage of plan)		
	Hay	Haylage	Silage
RSFSR	86	83	13
Ukraine	91	78	11
Belorussia	110	115	24
Uzbekistan	75	154	7
Kazakhstan	87	109	1
Georgia	30	114	12
Azerbaijan	86	103	14
Lithuania	116	119	34
Moldavia	45	91	3
Latvia	139	109	17
Kirghizia	60	145	5
Tajikistan	77	129	33
Armenia	62	105	38
Turkmenia	71	109	28
Estonia	128	197	59

During the past week around 6.5 million metric tons of feed units have been procured on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Harvesting of the first, second, and subsequent aftercrops of grasses is continuing and the stacking of straw is underway. During the 7-day period 8.6 million metric tons of this feed has been procured. The lay in of corn silage is gaining momentum: around 7.7 million metric tons more than this time last year have been laid in.

In order to improve the qulaity of hay, farmers in Lithuania, Lativa, and Estonia are this year procuring hay mainly in baled form, with widespread use of forces ventilation. As a result, out of the total amount of hay that has been graded, more than 90 percent has been classed in the top two categories. More than 80 percent of the graded hay procured on farms of the Bashkir ASSR, the Dagestan ASSR, and the North Osetian ASSR, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Saratov and Tomsk Oblasts has been in the first and second category.

However, feed procurement techniques are not complied with everywhere. This is the only possible explanation of the fact that as of 1 August, in the Armenian SSR 43 percent of the total quantity of graded hay was substandard, in the Moldavian SSR the figure was 14 percent, and in the Kazakh SSR it was 11 percent. There is much substandard hay in the Udmurt ASSR, the Chuvash ASSR, and Ivanovo, Kirov, Perm, and some other RSFSR oblasts.

It is important not only to procure the feed, but also to store it safely. When hay is stored in small stacks, 20 percent or more of the feed is lost, whereas in hay storehouses the losses are no more than 1-4 percent. The losses of silage stored in earth trenches are great, and in mounds they are greater still. Haylage makes even greater demands on the quality of storage facilities. Nonetheless, on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes attention to the construction of feed storate faciltiies is poor. In the Moldavian SSR at the beginning of this year the availability of silage and haylage installations amounted to only 44 percent and hay and feed root crop storage facilities to only 1-2 percent of requirments. Despite this fact the republic's farms did not build a single storehouse in the first 6 months, while the construction of hay and root crop storage facilities was not even planned. A similar situation exists in Armenia and Georgia. The construction of feed storage facilities is proceeding extremely slowly on farms in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. This work is often held up by subcontracted construction organizations of various ministries and departments. Construction workers of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Ttansbaykal Regions, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and other ministries and departments who have failed to fulfill plans for construction and installation work in agriculture, have run up a great debt to rural workers. Republic, kray, and oblast agricultural organs must be more exacting towards leaders of subcontracted organizations responsible for the construction of feed storage facilities.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS FEED PROCUREMENT

PM261509 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Review prepared by officials at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "The Second Cut Should Not Be Missed. Full Provision of Feed for the Livestock Units"]

[Excerpts] According to data issued by the Central Statistical Administration by 22 August sown and natural grasses had been cut on an area of 34.4 million hectares. Procurement figures are 32.8 million metric tons of hay, 32.4 million metric tons of haylage, 27.4 million metric tons of silage, and 3.8 million metric tons of vitamin meal. Feed provision per standard head of livestock amounts to 8.4 quintals of feed units.

At present Vologda, Leningrad, Kostroma, Vladimir, and Kalinin Oblasts and the Karelian ASSR are leading in the provision of feed per standard head of livestock.

The feed procurement plan in these oblasts has been fulfilled 75-80 percent. Their success is based upon well organized labor in the feed fields, skillful application of advanced feed procurers are directly dependent on the quantity and quality of feed.

It is self-evident that there are unutilized reserves even among those who are ahead of others.

It is good, for example, that Kalinin Oblast has finally started to overcome many years of laggardness and is assimilating more and more boldly the experience of the best. In particular, right after the harvesting of winter rye, people there sowed 800 hectares with rape and are now cutting it. A large amount of additional green stuff was yielded by repeat sowings at the Zavidovskaya poultry unit, where a mixture of peas and oats was sown.

At the same time, a second cut of perennial grasses in Kalinin Oblast is planned only for 20 percent of the area taken up by them. Why? They dragged out the first hay cutting and lost valuable time. Wholehearted praise should be given to the fact that many of the oblast's farms are laying in mixed silage. It is based on small potatoes but they are not boiled because this reduces the quality of the valuable feed.

By no means everyone, however, makes active use of the available reserves to supplement feed supplies. In Irkutsk Oblast, for example, considerable efforts were made to make the experience of innovators available to the feed procurers. Instruction sessions and seminars were held. Wherever the instruction was backed up by organizational work, the successes are evident. Unfortunately the situation in the oblast as a whole is no cause for joy. The collective contract method is being introduced in feed production only slowly. Nonregulated links often exist only formally. The management does not conclude contracts with them and the machine operators are often taken away for other work. It is, thus, no surprise that equipment is poorly utilized and the feed procurement plan has been fulfilled by only 30 percent.

The position of their neighbors in Krasnoyarsk Kray is no better. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan they owe the state over 50,000 metric tons of meat and over 140,000 metric tons of milk, and there is no sight of a change for the better. Feed production in the kray has not been given the status of an independent sector. Only individual farms have done this. The feed rations are not balanced in terms of protein, while pulse crops account for only a pitiful share of the structure of perennial grass crops. In most farms in Birilyuskiy, Bogotolskiy, and Partizanskiy Rayons the hay and haylage are of poor quality and almost 50 percent of haylage fails to meet the standard requirements.

Voronezh Oblast, the Kalmyk ASSR, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, and the East Siberian economic region are lagging behind in the provision of feed per standard head of livestock.

The late crops are ripening, potato lifting has started, and soon it will be time to dig up the sugar beet. It is very important to gather all the beet tops properly. It is impermissible to miss the second cut: The grasses are now growing very fast everywhere. To put it briefly, all feed must get into the feed stores. Every quintal, every single kilogram will be very valuable in the winter.

VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT UP OVER LAST YEAR

LD252120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today published a report on the procurement and delivery of vegetables to towns and industrial centers. The country's farms have sold to the state 4,085,000 metric tons of vegetables; that is, 300,000 metric tons more than on the same date last year. Commenting on this report, Mikhail Ivanovich Zolotov, deputy chief of the main directorate for the production of vegetables and cucurbits of the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, noted that the vegetable farmers of Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Moldavia and the RSFSR are leading the all-union socialist competition.

All the country's republics have considerably overfulfilled plans for the sale of early vegetables to the state. The centers of the vegetable harvest are now Astrakhan, Volgograd, Krasnodar and Kishinev. Cabbages, sweet peppers, tomatoes, eggplants, radishes, marrows and other vegetables are being dispatched from there to the north of the country. Watermelons and canteloupes have now appeared in the stores. This is almost a month earlier than last year.

Comrade Zolotov stressed that losses of vegetables and cucurbits this year are substantially lower than usual. The reason for this is that special river-going vegetable transporters equipped with refrigeration facilities have begun carrying perishable commodities this year. The fleet of refrigerated trucks belonging to the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry has also multipled many times over.

It has been noted that lately the vegetable growers of Volgograd Oblast have been dispatching low-quality produce to Moscow, Leningrad and other industrial centers. In order to eliminate this shortcoming specialists from Volgograd have gone to Astrakhan to study positive experience in the storage and delivery of vegetables.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SUNFLOWERS -- Preparations are nearing completion on farms for cutting sunflowers. The sunflower area at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes totals just over 1.5 million hectares this year. In southern oblasts, fertile lands have been assigned to the crop. With the assistance of agricultural aviation, the sunflower fields are now being treated with a special preparation that accelerates seed ripening. Many mechanized teams hope to gather from each hectare sufficient seeds to produce 1 ton of oil. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 26 Aug 83 AU]

'RADUGA' COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD261330 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- A regular "Raduga" communications satellite with onboard relay apparatus was launched in the Soviet Union today to ensure telephone and telegraph radiocommunication and telecasting.

The satellite was put into an orbit close to a stationary circular one with the following initial parameters:

Distance from the earth's surface -- 36,617 kilometres,

Orbital period -- 24 hours 38 minutes,

Orbital inclination -- 1.3 degrees.

The onboard apparatus are functioning normally. The command instrumentation complex is controlling the satellite. The communications and television apparatus of the satellite will be operated in accordance with the planned programme.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE 2 MONTHS OF ORBITAL FLIGHT

LD261108 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov are completing the second month of their orbital flight. The programme of the cosmonauts' work in the past week included the unloading of the "Progress-17" spaceship, scheduled preventing maintenance activities on board the station, the practicing of the methods and means of astro-orientation of the orbital complex, visual observations and photography of the earth's surface.

Today the crew have a regular medical examination during which it is planned to determine the reaction of the cosmonauts' cardiovascular system to an imitation of the action of hydrostatic pressure, and biochemical research.

During the day the cosmonauts will perform a number of experiments with the use of "Astra-1" mass spectrometric apparatus and will do physical exercises on the bicycle ergometer and the running track. Today it is also planned to adjust the flight path of the orbital complex with the use of the propulsion plant of the "Progress-17" cargo spaceship.

Tomorrow Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksander Aleksandrov will have a day of rest. The cosmonauts will take shower and will talk to their families during two-way television communication sessions.

According to telemetric data and crew reports, the flight of the orbital research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-9" -- "Progress-17" is proceeding normally.

The state of health of cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov is good and they are feeling well.

THREE NEW SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS TO BE ISSUED

LD242147 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 24 TASS -- Three new scientific technical journals have been included into the catalogue of Soviet periodicals for subscriptions for the new year. All of them will be issued by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. One of them is ENERGIA, EKONOMIKA, TEHNIKA, EKOLOGIA (ENERGY, ECONOMY, TECHNOLOGY, ECOLOGY). The editor-in-chief of the new journal is academician Vladimir Kirillin. Speaking in an interview with a TASS correspondent, the scientist said that energy is today a very capacious notion combining many processes. Therefore the problems to be covered in the new edition will be of interest for a wide range of readers. Thus the journal will publish reports on scientific achievements in that field, on new methods of transforming and using energy, practical advice, information about new developments and fields of the application of energy, the effects of power plants on the envirenment. A special section will be devoted to stories and reports on international cooperation.

Another academic journal, whose publication is to be started in the new year is BIOLOGICHASKIE MEMBRANY (BIOLOGICAL MEMBRANES). Soviet experts have accumulated a wealth of material in that new field of knowledge and, in particular, studied their structure, proved the great role played by membranes in metabolism of a living organism. By analogy with nature engineers developed membranes for fine purification at chemical works. The new periodical will deal with these problems.

The third new journal will be devoted to the production and use of fuel shales. It will be a joint journal of scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Soviet Baltic republic.

At the present time the "Nauka" publishers issues almost 200 titles of journals. Experts in practically all fields of knowledge have now their journals. Many of them are published apart from Russian, also in English, French, German and other languages. There are also joint journals issued by scientists of the USSR and other socialist countries.